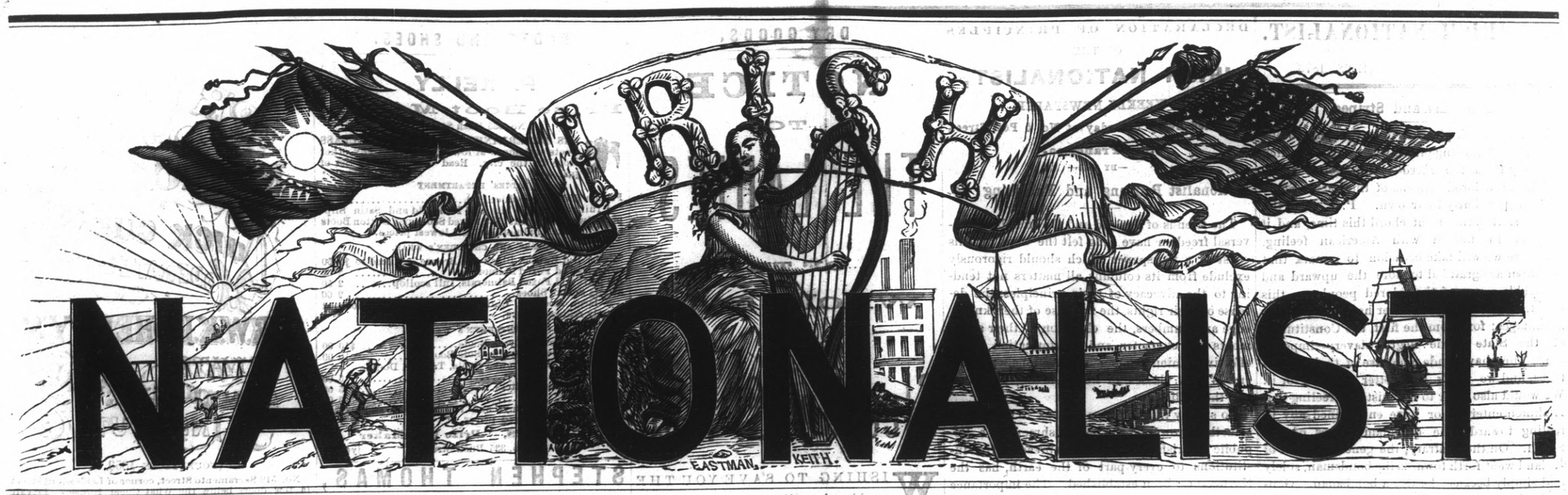

FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

Vol. 1. San Francisco, Saturday, June 28, 1873. No. 26.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—BY THE—

NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

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TERMS.

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(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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One Dollar a square, (eight lines of this type) per month; except under conditions that will warrant a reduction or justify an advance.

Charges on Local Advertisements due on the day following the issue of the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstance will any advertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

THE CAILIN DEAS.

AIR—"COLLEEN DA'S CROOTIA NA MO."*

The gold rain of eve was descending,
Bright purple robed mountain and tree,
As I through Glenmornein was wending,
A wanderer from o'er the blue sea.
'Twas the lap of a west-looking mountain,
Its woody slope bright with the glow,
Where sang by a murmuring fountain,
Colleen da's crootia na mo.

Dark clouds where a gold tinge reposes
But picture her brown, rosy hair,
And her teeth look'd as if in a rose's
Red bosom a snow-flake gleamed fair,
As her tones down the green dell went ringing,
The list'ning thrush mimicked them low,
And the Brooklet harped soft to the singing
Of Colleen da's crootia na mo.

"At last, o'er thy long night dear Erin!
Dawns the Sun of thy Freedom," sang she;
"But thy mountaineers still are despairing—
Ah, he who mid bondmen was free,
Ah, my Diarmid, the Patriot-hearted,
Who would fire them with hope for the blow
Far, Eirin! from thee is he parted,
Far from Colleen da's crootia na mo."

Her tears on a sudden, brimmed over,
Her voice trembled low and less clear;
To listen, I stepped from my cover,
The bough rustle broke on her ear;
She started—she redden'd—"A Stoirin! †
My Diarmid!—Oh, can it be so?"
And I clasped to my glad heart sweet Moirin
The Colleen da's crootia na mo.

*"An cailin deas cruidte nam-bo," shauld be pronounced by the mere English reader as "collyeen dass crootia na mo"—it signifies, "The pretty girl of the milking of cows," or the pretty milkmaid.

† "Vulgo, Asthoreen."

Oakland's Present Grievance.

The people of Oakland made a brave fight to get the county seat of Alameda county removed from San Leandro to their beautiful city. Many an obstacle was encountered, but they were all surmounted and the victory won, and the removal of the county offices will take place next Wednesday. This was effected by the popular vote of the people of the county. The majority of the members of the Board of Supervisors were opposed to the removal, but with them rested the power of selecting a site for the new county buildings, and it would seem from their choice that a spirit of revenge inspired these officials in the selection. In place of locating the Court-house and Hall of Records at a point convenient to the citizens, they pitched upon Block 22, on Adams street. This point is about two miles from the center of the city and within a stone's throw of the eastern boundary line of its present limits. It is more than half a mile further east of the street-cars, which run out beyond Tubb's Hotel. A very modest two-story building has been erected for the court-rooms and offices, and immediately in the rear is an unpretentious one-story brick building, to be used as a Hall of Records. The immediate vicinity is occupied by tanneries, slaughter-houses and boiling-down establishments, the stench from which, at times, is very unendurable. The people of Oakland justly feel indignant that such shanties should be erected as the county buildings of one of the wealthiest counties of the State, and that they should be located at so inconvenient and undesirable a point.

The British husband (to speak within bounds) is sometimes a brute. At Bilston, England, the other day, a woman told the stipendiary magistrate that she had been married forty years and had been beaten by her husband every day since fourteen thousand six hundred distinct and separate beatings. She didn't say whether she had enjoyed her married life or not; but, at any rate, her daily discipline doesn't seem to have shortened it.

IRISH NEWS.

What Irish Police Can Do.

Under the provisions of the Coercion Act recently renewed, and to continue in force for two years longer, when it may be renewed again, these are a few of the powers granted to the Royal Irish pets of the Castle:

First.—The police may, without the warrant of any magistrate, enter any house by day or by night; if refused admittance, break open the dooos, under *pretence* of searching for arms, treasonable papers, seditious books and pamphlets, &c. The policemen can, *and do* break open desks, boxes, trunks, toss up beds, enter females chambers, rip up female clothing at any hour of the night.

Second.—It is made unlawful in any part of those thirty-one counties for any man to be out of his dwelling after the sun sets at night, or before the sun rises in the morning; such persons are at the mercy of the police, either to crinch or crouch before the dreaded minion of authority, or to be marched off to prison for two or three months.

Third.—Any man found with firearms on his person, without a game license, (which license is only granted to favored gentlemen), is liable to be tried for felony.

Fourth.—The Lord Lieutenant is empowered by his warrant to seize *any man* who he is led to suspect of some crime or other, and lock him up without *accusation, indictment, trial, or bail,* during his pleasure. Eighteen persons were locked up last year under this law.

Eifth.—The Lord Lieutenant is empowered to seize any newspaper that offends him—to confiscate the presses and types, and imprison the proprietor. "Notices" have been served upon two Irish newspapers in pursuance of this law.

Sixth—These enactments have been granted in 1871 to the Irish Lord Lieutenant, to quiet and "conciliate Ireland."

It is pleasant to reflect that, at present, thirty-one out of the thirty-two Irish counties are subject to the operation of this act.

Antrim.

A large meeting of Orangemen was held in Belfast on the 2d inst. They had observed with great alarm that the Home rule movement was making astonishing strides, and gravely resolved that they would not support it, inasmuch as "it would inevitably lead to the supremacy of the Pope!" The absurdity of this proceeding will be apparent when we consider that a large and influential number of the Home Rulers are Protestants and Presbyterians.

A woman has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Belfast for seditious language in the street, and another for attempting to rescue her, has got a fortnight. These cases are all the result of drunkenness and do more harm than good to the national cause; but they can't be helped.

Clare.

The news of Marshall McMahon's elevation to the dignity of President of the French Republic was received at Ennis with feelings of pride and gratification. The local Mechanics' band turned out to celebrate the event; turned out and paraded the streets, playing the "Marseillaise" and Irish national airs, accompanied by large and enthusiastic crowds.

Cork.

At the Cork police office, on Saturday, the the case of Constable Henderson against Mr. C. F. Curry of Linsmore, for having, at the Imperial hotel, on the 20th of May, assaulted Sub-Constable Donahue, in the presence of the complainant, was called on. Mr. Julian, on the part of the defendant, admitted the charge of assault, and expressed the regret of his client at what had occurred, and stated that a scene of excitement and disorder having taken place—it being one of the nights during the races—the police were called in; that Mr. Currey, who had taken no part in the disorderly proceedings, was leaving the room, when somebody struck him across the breast, when he instantly, without thinking, and without justification, raised a light umbrella he had in his hand and struck the sub-constable with it on the head. He mentioned that on the same occasion he, also, was the object of a cowardly assault in the same room by another gentleman who broke his teeth with a blow. With that explanation he left the case in the hands of the bench. The Magistrates announced that they considered the case a very serious one, and postponed their decision until that day week.

Dublin.

Mr. O'Byrne, late of the *Irishman*, brought suit against Lord Hartington and other Castle men, for the outrages committed by the police on the people in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, in August, 1771. He got a verdict in his favor; but we know the result of going to law with the Devil, and holding the court below. The verdict upon some pretext or other has been set aside; and justice will be done about the time of the Greek Kalends. That is, unless heaven helps the Castle to fall, and patriotic Irishmen come in to see it.

Dublin.

Daniel Reddin, who was done almost to death in British prisons, applied in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, for an order of Court, granting a trial, whereby his charges against the prison doctors and jailors might be substantiated. The motion was rejected with costs,

Galway.

The Depot of the 88th, Connaught Rangers, arrived in Galway on June 1st from Aldershott, and have been located in the Castle Barrack. The 87th Royal Irish Fusileers (Fangaballaghs) were in Galway before, so that Galway is a Depot Centre. Recruiting will soon be actively commenced, but we hope few recruits will be tempted. We understand every soldier of the 88th is a Connaughtmon, so they are very correctly called "Connaught Rangers." The men of the 87th being a kindred Regiment, had a substantial dinner and plenty of beer in readiness for the Connaught rangers on their arrival. It is melancholy to think that the men of those two splendid regiments should ever have been so unfortunate as to take the Saxon Shilling.

Died May 26, at his residence, Ballinagar House, county Galway, of information of the lungs, J. M. Aylward Lewis, Esq., J.P., aged 43 years. The remains of the lamented gentleman were conveyed on Friday morning to Portumna, en route to the Queen's County for interment.—*Loughrea Journal.*

A sad and melancholy occurrence took place on Sunday, May 25th, near Shark Island, in close proximity to the shore. A large shoal of sunfish appeared basking on the surface of the ocean. When behold two small boats' crews equipped themselves with spears and coils, and cautiously approached a monster sunfish and succeeded in spearing it; but no sooner being harpooned than the animal got enraged and darted under the boat, and without giving a moment's time, upset it, engulfing eight human beings in the depth of the briny ocean. Three of them, by the mercy of God, were rescued from a watery grave. The names of those who perished are John Lacy, George Lacy, James Diamond, Thomas Toole, Michael Holloran, and Michael Holloran, sen.; and those saved are George Holloran, Thomas Davis and Thomas Murray.—*Galway Vindicator, June 4th.*

Kilkenny.

The ir-repressible Father O'Keeffe thinks one knock-down no battle. That farthing awarded him, and made payable by Cardinal Cullen, doesn't satisfy him. He will have another trial, same cause, next November. He has several actions on his hands, in all of which he is the aggressor. The first is against Dr. Moran and the next against Dr. McDonald. He has, also, actions against the *Evening Post* and the *Kilkenny Journal*. If he keeps on at this rate, he has a chance of being a lawyer as well as a priest.

Limerick.

An attempt was made the first week of this month to blow up the statue erected in Limerick to the memory of Viscount Fitzgibbon, a descendant of that vile scoundrel who made himself so prominent in doing England's vile work at the end of the last century. A large amount of powder was used, but the project failed. In retaliation for defacing the loyalist's statue, an attempt was made the second night after to mutilate the O'Connell monument, and this also was a failure.

Longford.

About half past ten on the night of Wednesday last a fight occurred in a part of the town known as Ballymahon lane, between about fifty young men from the country. Sticks and stones were freely used, and several of the rioters received severe cuts about the head. One young woman, in endeavoring to make peace between the parties, received a severe blow of a stick, which knocked her down and stunned her for a considerable time. The approach of the police put the party to speedy flight, and I understand no arrests were effected. The cause of this riot is not known, but it is said that it was a faction fight, which was to have taken place at the races, but which was prevented by the presence of a large force of police. This is the only faction fight that Ireland has known since the dawn of the Fenian era. If Fenianism did nothing else but to kill faction fighting, the country ought to pray for its success.

Wexford.

At a recent meeting of the New Ross Board of Guardians; it was resolved to petition Parliament against the contemplated measure which, in order to check cattle disease, proposes to stop the movement of cattle in Ireland, and all fairs for the months of June and July. The Tipperary Union Farming Society and the North East Agricultural Association have petitioned Parliament in the same sense.

☞ The miserable position occupied by the Irish tenant-at-will, even under the "New Code" of Gladstone & Co., is illustrated by the Notices to Quit with which almost all of the thirty-two counties are flooded. When a man doesn't know how long his roof is to cover him, his comfort must be little. When he *does* know that his livelihood depends upon the will of another, he cannot feel free. To take a single example, on the Bagot Estate, a small one in Galway, there are fifty-one families notified that they must be up and going,—going to the workhouse or the emigrant ship.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.

The military barracks in Cork city were broken into last Wednesday night, and several stand of arms taken. A number of arrests have been made of suspected persons. The telegraph wires between Baden and Kinsale, have been cut.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 22.—The steamer Columbus, from Dublin to Holyhead, ran ashore on Saint Deyne Rock, near Holyhead, to day, and afterward broke in two amidships. She had on board two hundred passengers, of whom twelve were drowned. Three of the crew were also lost.

The extensive and costly docks at Cardiff, caught fire on last Wednesday, and were greatly injured.

England gave the Shah of Persia a magnificent naval display at Portsmouth, said to be the grandest ever witnessed.

RUSSIA.

The Russian columns are advancing into the heart of the Khanate of Khiva. For the next step we refer to the Moscow *Journal*, which has access to Government circles, and which used to advocate the annexation of Khiva, now says after the Khanate shall have been subdued, the Russian trorps shall withdraw from the country; but be assured of the future, Russia will build a great fortress at the most eligible point in the delta of the Oxus, from which there will be easy access to the sea of Aral and Russian Turkistan. The erection of the fortress will cost an enormous sum, but will obviate the necessity of having many forts in the Khirgese stepps, and settle the Khivan problem once for all.

FRANCE.

There is an agitation in Paris over postal cards. The innovation is said to be unsuited to the Parisian character, as the evil-doers are so witty and wicked that they adopt this plan of circulating scandal for which there are no laws to punish or to repress. It never strikes objectors that an unsealed letter can just as well be read by the maid and house-porter as a card, and has the addition of being more attractive—tempting.

The prefect of Versailles prohibited a public banquet proposed by Gambetta and others, on the anniversary of the death of General Hoche.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in Paris on the 5th of July.

GERMANY.

The London *Telegraph* of the 10th instant says that Prince Bismarck has declared in the German Parliament, that it remains impossible, under the present circumstances, to fill the post of German Envoy to the Vatican. The government of the Empire, he added, would take no part in the next election to Papacy, but after that event they would take steps to ascertain whether the successor to Pope, Pious IX., had been legally chosen.

The *Union* newspaper publishes a rumor from Berlin that Emperor William is incapable of further duty, and that Crown Prince, Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent.

The municipal election of Strasbourg resulted in the triumph of anti-German candidates.

ITALY.

The Pope is to deliver an allocution on Monday, and the personal excommunication of King Victor Immanuel is expected to be pronounced.

SPAIN.

Serrano, Martos, Cabullero, Cumide, Sagosta and other residents of Biarrity and neighborhood, are endeavoring to organize a moderate party and secure possession of the Government of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the regular regiments now in the Republican service, intending, if they secure a sufficient force, to march on Madrid.

The Constituent Cortes has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present Government, but authorizing Pinv Marshal to form a new Ministry in case of a crisis. The Ministers have consequently tendered their resignations. Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital.

A committee of surveillance has been formed at Barcelona. Extreme Radicals there, have telegraphed to the Government, requesting it not to order soldiers guilty of insubordination to be shot.

A banquet was held in Madrid on Wednesday last by a large number of prominent Abolitionists in celebration of the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colony of Porto Rico. Many distinguish politicians and others were present and delivered addresses.

In the late fight near Pueto Principe, where Major Romani was killed, there were ninety Spanish troops engaged. Only fifteen returned the rest being killed by the insurgents.

A special telegram to the London Journals of Wednesday morning that General Nouvelias, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army in the north and several companies of his command have been captured by the Carlists, near Pampeluna.

Several Carlist leaders have been shot by their own men.

PACIFIC COAST.

The campaign of the Modocs, and the stubborn resistance they made to numbers immeasurably greater, as well as the heavy losses they inflicted on our troops, have made us be more respectful to Indians, generally. Almost up to the present, a stray Indian might be shot down with impunity; but it appears we are to change all that. Pickett, a white man who killed an Indian woman, last September, is to be hanged in Boise city, on the 25th of July.

The reclamation of the tule lands in the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, particularly the portion near Antioch, goes bravely on. Those who have waited to witness the results from Sherman and Twichell islands have become convinced of the great value of these lands, and are now proceeding with the leveeing of Union island, containing about 65,000 acres, requiring seventy miles of levee. Robert's Island, owned by a Boston company, and containing 75,000 acres, will also be inclosed by a substantial levee the present season. The latter island will require about eighty miles of leveeing.

A destructive fire, involving a loss of $100,000 took place in Petaluma, on Tuesday last.

The first lawful, regular hanging in Arizona took place a few days ago, but the old '48 miners don't like the idea.

The stage between Mokelumne Hill and Galt was wrecked on Saturday last, seriously injuring Knowlton, the driver, William Boxill and two passengers.

The survey of the San Joaquin and Tulare narrow gauge railroad is completed to within four miles of Visalia.

Brooklyn is taking steps looking to the manufacture of her own gas.

Mining News.

A letter from the Chollar, under date of June 14th, reports: Ore extracted, 1,086 tons; forwarded to mills, 963¼ tons; average assay of ore mined, $30 50. Ore sections are looking quite as favorable as they did one week since. Ore extracted shows no change in value. Fourth station drift has been steadily carried forward. 42 feet have been added to the length. Material the same as has been reported for 14 days past. Water subsiding; pump runs 3 hours out of 24.

A letter from the Silver Hill, dated June 14th, says: Total amount of ore sent to the Bacon mill, this week, is 445 tons and 1,800 pounds; average assay of car samples: silver, $22 88; gold, $29 41 per ton; total, $52 29. There is no material change to note in the mine for the last two days.

A letter from the Red Jacket, dated June 10th, says: "Winze is down 90 feet in very rich ore; vein is from 2¼ to three feet wide. We now have two levels in this rich body of ore. We will commence milling to-morrow, and expect to run in ore that will pay from $75 to $100 per ton."

A letter from the Pioche mine, dated June 12th, says: "We have on hand $12,576 in bars ready for shipment—will receive another lot from the mill this evening. We are accumulating pretty fast for another crushing of ore. I hope by the last of next month to see the dumps well filled with ore. Car samples, 8th, $172,22. 11th, $113,09."

On Sunday the Crown Point dividend of $100,000 was paid. Belcher has paid six and and Crown Point five dividends since January 1st, as follows:

	Belcher.	Crown Point.
January	$312,000	$300,000
February	312,000	300,000
March	416,000	560,000
April	520,000	1,000,000
May	832,000	1,000,000
June	1,040,000	
Total	$3,432,000	$3,100,000

Belcher has 104,000 shares, and Crown Point 100,000 shares. Since January 1st, the former has paid stockholders $33 per share. Since the resumption of dividends, about a year and a half ago, these two mines have paid their stockholders as follows:

	Per Share.	Total.
Belcher	$54 00	$5,616 00
Crown Point	54 40	5,440 00
Total	$108 40	$11,056 00

MURDER OF AN IRISHMAN IN ENGLAND.—A most daring murder of an Irishman was perpetrated in Middlesborough, on Saturday, June 7, in South street, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the town. A man named Patrick M'Partlin was proceeding towards Market-place accompanied by a friend, when he received a tremendous blow, just above the left ear from a life-preserver. He fell instantly and expired in a few hours. Immediately after the blow was struck, the supposed murderer, a man named James Flannigan, stooped down over the deceased with the weapon in his hand and exclaimed, "This is the thing that's done it, but the man that did it has gone down the street." Flannigan is in custody.

Prince Bismarck closed the German Parliament in honor of the recovery of the Emperor William from his late illness.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

The Stars and Stripes.

We have much pleasure in introducing to our readers the following praise-worthy article which we copy from the *Elevator*, the ablest organ which the colored citizens of the Pacific Slope claim as peculiarly their own. P. A. Bell, the editor, strikes the right chord this time, and it vibrates in unison with American feeling. And here we will take occasion to remark that Irishmen are gratified to note the upward and honorable course of the colored people on this Coast. In California the latter have had peculiar advantages; for, from the first, the Constitution of the State made negro slavery impossible. They have made good use of their advantages, and we think the better of them for it. We would also refer to the mistaken feeling that Irishmen entertain or have entertained any ill feeling towards the quondam slaves of the South. On the contrary, the generous heart of Ireland went forth towards the bondsman, solely and simply because he *was* a bondsman. General rules have exceptions; but the exceptions in this case were few indeed, whatever lying politicians who want a negro vote may say to the contrary. What the colored people want is education and such training as the *Elevator* appears giving them here—not such false treachery as demagogues would impart. The men of African descent can live amicably with Causcasians, for there is no cause of animosity between them; and we resent the prejudice which would impute to us meanness enough to do them any wrong. Battling for additional rights ourselves, we rejoiced when the Emancipation Act was passed, and when the Fifteenth Amendment came into operation. With these desultory remarks, we give the article which under the title of "The Flag" is above referred to:—

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

We are American—intensely, ardently American, and will yield to none in our devotion to "our country's flag and stars." We desire always to see it in the ascendent, and as it has been foremost in every battle-field for American liberty, and for American Independence —so should it be foremost on every occasion when flags wave, and banners, are thrown to the breeze on American soil.

In celebrating the birthday of our national glory, when the infant colonies emerged from their vassalage to Great Britain, and sprung giant-like into independent States, and took their stand among the nations of the earth, should the flags of other nationalities be ignored? When they become subversive to the American Flag, and bow to its supremacy, should they not be allowed a place in processions in celebrating that glorious event?

We have given this subject a calm investigation: divesting ourselves of all prejudice, and feeling a pride in the stars and stripes, the insignia not only of our country's independence but of universal freedom, we can see no good reason why the flags of other nationalities should not have a place in the procession on the Fourth of July. It is no degradation to American loyalty, nor does it deteriorate aught from American patriotism.

In the Revolutionary War American and French soldiers fought for American independence beneath the *fleur de lis*, the emblem of France. In the war of 1812 the green flag of Erin waved aloft with the "star spangled banner," nor were the services of Irish soldiers refused because they brought with them their country's ancient emblem of nationality.

As it was in those days, so let it be now. Let every nationality throw its flag to the breeze on our Independence Day; but let all acknowledge the supremacy of the American flag, and while they show their love of home, testify their allegiance to the emblem of Republicanism.

English Enterprise with a Vengeance.

The enterprising individual who earned a few dollars by charging sight-seers for admission to the house where his father had been murdered has a rival in the London proprieter of a music hall who hired for exhibition ten of the survivors of the Northfleet disaster. Penniless as they were they consented, and the very night after the catastrophe, less than twenty-four hours since the terrible tragedy in real life had been enacted, these ten men found themselves sitting upon a concert-saloon stage with the curtain rising and revealing them amid loud cheers to a very large and uncontrollably enthusiastic audience. The entertainment was repeated again and again, the contract being for twelve nights. Crowds greeted them every evening, and financially it was a great success. It is a singular illustration of the freaks of fortune that the calamity which shocked the whole news-reading world, and sent more than three hundred souls into eternity, should have filled the pockets of this saloon-keeper with money and brought upon the uncouth, ill-appearing men round after round of applause for merely sitting upon a stage from which forty-eight hours before they would have been ignominiously driven.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants from Ireland in the year 1872 was 78,781, showing an increase of 6,777 over the number in 1871. The number of men was 46,741, an increase of 4,817; and the number of women was 31,040, an increase of 1,960. There were 11 9 per cent of the emigrants under 15 years of age; 46 8 per cent were 15 but under 25; 37 6 per cent were 25 but under 45, 3 3 per cent were 45 years old or upwards. The four provinces contributed to this emigration as follows:—As many as 34,732 of the emigrants were from Ulster, which has little more than a third of the population of Ireland; only 16,308 were from Munster, which has rather more than a fourth of the population; 18,291 were from Leinster, with rather less than a fourth of the population; 9,660 were from Connaught, which has less than a sixth of the population.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, uhder the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religions and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate no attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal,

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
....TO....
THE LADIES
....OF THE....
Whole State
—
Gleeson & Fell,

WISHING TO SAVE YOU THE trouble of reading a prosy advertisement, state at once that a large portion of this

BANKRUPT STOCK

Was unopened at the time of assignment. There still remains, and will be shown on

MONDAY, JUNE 2d, 1873,

1 Case Black Goods, of every conceivable make and quality, English, French, and German Production.

2 Cases Magnificent Printed Lateens and Chambrays, at 25 cents per yard; fast colors, beautiful designs, highly finished; the best goods of the class ever shown in this city or State.

We have not space to quote more lines, but we assure you of one fact, that all of the said stock will be sold at least FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than market value.

We are compelled to close our house two days in the week. This notice is unnecessary to visitors to our house during the past week, but to outsiders, we explain that our business hours do not afford us sufficient time to fix our stock for sale, therefore we are necessitated to close, as advertised.

Parcels delivered free, three times a day, to all parts of the city. A Special Messenger kept for important deliveries.

Wholesale customers attended to, and country orders executed before 10 A. M.

Open at 9 A. M. sharp. Close at 6 P. M. sharp.
By Order.

GLEESON & FELL,
634 Market Street,
my 31-tf BELOW KEARNY.

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves.

BOYS SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St.
my3-tf

NORCROSS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
REGALIA, LODGE SUPPLIES, MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

MASONIC TEMPLE, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. fy2-tf

Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

ARTHUR T. NORTON. M. J. GAVAN.

Norton & Gavan,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

154 THIRD ST., (Near Howard,) SAN FRANCISCO.
je 21-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISAAC SELIC,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco. ap5-tf

ASTROLOGER.

DR. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world, can be found at No. 636 Pacific Street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kind of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells, causes love, returns anything that is stolen, or ran away, and cures drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it Don't forget to call and see him. jy4-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
No. 335 Bush Street.

IS DETERMINED TO SELL FIRST-CLASS Boots and Shoes at lower prices than any other store in the city. Read the following list of prices:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

French Kid Boots reduced to	$6 50

A full supply of White and Pink Kid and Satin Slippers always on hand. Kid Foxed Scolloped Button Boots and Kid Foxed Balmorals at the lowest prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Misses' Kid Button, Black and Bronze, reduced to	$3 50
600 pairs Kid Foxed Balmorals	2 00
400 pairs Kid Foxed Balmorals, full scollop	2 50
Strong School Shoes	2 00

A large stock of Children's and Infant's Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Fine Hand-Sewed Dress Boots	$10 00
Fine Hand-Sewed Double Sole Boots	10 00
Fine French Calf Screwed Boots, Tap and Double Sole	5 00
Gents' Box-toed Gaiters	5 00
Oxford Ties	3 00

A full supply of Boys' and Youths' Boots and Oxford Ties at greatly reduced prices, at

P. KELLY'S, Prize Boot Maker
No. 335 Bush Street. jy4-tf

STEPHEN THOMAS,
PRIZE
BOOT MAKER,

LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth Street, San Francisco. jy4-tf

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,
FASHIONABLE
Boot Maker.

818 HOWARD STREET, (Irish-American Hall) SAN FRANCISCO. jy4-tf

JESSE SELLERS. THOMAS KING

SELLERS & KING.

Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 19 Third Street, Cor. Stevenson, San Francisco.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. jy4tf

COYLE'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

105 THIRD ST., (S. E. cor. Mission) SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Boots and Shoes made to Order at Short Notice. Repairing neatly done. je 14-tf

United Workingmen's San Francisco CO-OPERATIVE

The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a pretial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Willis' Band.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
Music imported, arranged and for sale.
Fritz Pipers and Marcus M. Blum, Leading Violinists.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. Address M. W. WILLIS, Eaton's Music Store, No. 138 Montgomery street, or MARCUS M. BLUM, No. 229 Montgomery street. ap12-tf

E. SCHLOTT. J. SCHMIDT

MUSIC FURNISHED

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY

Ernst Schlott & Jos. Schmidt.

Orders may be left at Feldbush & Co.'s Musical Instrument and Toy Store, No. 207 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.
Private Residence of MR. SCHLOTT, No. 432 Chestnut Street. Private Residence of MR. JOSEPH SCHMIDT, (former Leader of the Department Band) No. 1025 Washington Street. fy16-tf

Sanders' Dancing Academy,

New Montgomery Street.

APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M. till FIVE P. M.
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock.
ap12-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Now is the time for all

PERSONS TO AVAIL

Themselves of Good Sight.

The latest improved Spectacles. Weak sight strengthened, strong sight preserved, by the use of these Spectacles; superior to any now in common use; persons may use these for any length of time without causing the sight to ache. Spectacles for $1, and upward. As I have had 35 years practice in the business, I have good experience in suiting sight. All kinds of spectacles repaired and regissed by J. O'NEILL, Optician, 407 Third street, near Harrison. jy-tf

Stage Line For Sale.

TEN HORSES AND TWO STAGES ON THE MAIL Route of Thirty Miles between Saucelito, Bolinas and Olima.
Cash required, $1,500. Enquire at the Chicago Hotel, Pacific street, San Francisco. sp19-tf

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
QUICK CURES MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE

(FOUNDED IN 1853.

No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa. Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L——H——.
San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.
subscribed and sworu-to before me this 21st day June, A. D,. 1864.
(L. S.) A. S. GOULD, Notary Public

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day January, A. D., 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor. W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All Married Ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients male or female) residing in any part of the country howe ver distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

☞ Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
jy4-tf San Francisco Cal.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

Wit and Humor.

"Professer," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals," why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

That's it.—Mistress—"Why, Mary, what's that you've got on?" Mary—"What is it? A Dolly Varden, of course." Mistress — "You, with a Dolly Varden! Why, I shouldn't think of wearing such a thing." Mary—"P'raps not, mim; it ain't everybody they becomes."

"Please tell me what the time is?" asked a little boy of an apothecary, who was much troubled by such inquiries. "Why I told you the time but a moment ago," snapped the apothecary. "Yes, sir," said the boy, "but this is for another woman."

A down-east journal informs us that a Maine man is about to apply for a patent for an artificial oyster, made out of flour paste, tapioca, salt and water. The inventor places these in second-hand oyster shells, which are carefully glues around the edge.

A bachelor sea ca tain, who was remarking the other day that he wanted a good chief officer, was promptly informed by a lady present that she had no objection to be his first mate. He took the hint and the lady

A Georgian man, who recently sent the Savannah *News* thirty cents for sample copies of the paper, put in one corner of the envelope: "To post Masters — Gents. This contains money. Please handle it with a pair of tongs."

Smith, the American poet laureate, writes thus of a cattle show:— As with men, so it is with cattle. They may be and possibly are, lovely and beautiful in their lives, but in their death they are divided."

A man who said he had seen a ghost, on being asked what the ghost said, replied how should I know, as I am not skilled in any of the dead languages.

The last Yankee invention is a new-fashioned travelling-bag, in which a man can stow himself upon a journey. He places himself in the bag, and taking it in his hand, passes for luggage.

An Indianapolis paper says that a banquet in that city was opened by prayer by the Rev. Elmsley Hamilton, whiskey gauger for the seventh district.

An exchange having said, "the first robin has been seen, but one robin doesn't make a spring," the Auburn *Bulletin* retorts, "Try him with a bug—and see."

Voltarie said of Mademoiselle de Livery: "She was so beautiful that I raised my long, thin body, and stood before her like a point of admiration."

A jolly member of the Exchange, who has a habit of winking every time he speaks, has been christened "the eye stutterer."

A man who has been four days on the jury says he is so full of law, that it is hard work for him to keep from cheating somebody.

A female student of medicine out west wrote home to her friends for twenty dollars "to buy a man to cut up,"

A Louisville company is insuring against small-pox. The coupons of the company are called pit tickets.

A thief was lately breaking out of a song. He had already got through the first bars when a policeman came up and hit him with a stave.

It is whispered in literary circles that Mr. Carlyle's works will shortly be translated into English.

A lady being asked her opinion of moustaches wittily said, I always put my face right against them.

When a person declares that his brain is on fire, it is etiqnette to blow it out.

The surest remedy for corns is to hold your feet to the fire till the corns pop.

Pride goes before a fall; it also goes before a waterfall.

When does a man keep his word? When nobody else takes it.

A house-breaker a few days ago broke into a naturalist's, and came out with a flea in his ear!

Motto for Amateur Violinists — Bowing and Scraping.

A boy's construction of a proverb "Spoil the rod and spare the child,"

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," as the pig said when he broke out.

Never marry a woman till you know where her dress ends and her soul begins.

What must be done to conduct a newspaper right?—Write.

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

Wanted—A Jury of Women.

Some women are too attractive. Every man admires them immensely up to a certain point—no man marries them—and they are placed upon what is technically and unpleasantly called "the shelf." A curious example of this species of charmer has appeared before the public at Bridgewater, in the capacity of suitor for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The facts are very singular. The lady is aged twenty and the defendent fifty-four. He carried on a farm with his brother John, with whom he lived, together with his mother. The plaintiff was engaged by them as housekeeper, and both brothers took a liking to her, and promised marriage. Both of them were refused; and after they had quarrelled, and actually come to fisticuffs about her, the defendent pressed his suit, and induced her to consent to become his wife. After an engagement of some months, however, the defendent, merely alleging that his brother John and his mother would go into a lunatic asylum if he got married, broke off the engagement. The plaintiff admitted that she has previously accepted defendant's brothers offer of marriage, but afterwards gave him up on account of his disposition, he being jealous and fickle-minded. The jury, after a consultation, awarded the plaintiff £300. This is the cost a man pays for declining to allow his mother and brother to go mad and cause expense in an asylum. A nice question arises. This young housekeeper admits she accepted and jilted one of the brothers, and this might possibly account for his going mad, supposing she married his rival. His rival broke his promise in defence to filial suggestions; she broke her promise to please herself. Why should she not be sued for damages by the jilted brother? A jury of women would give him the £300 to a certainty.

IRISH DIRECTORY

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cushcon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. C, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. D, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. E, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Co. F, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall, on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.: J. Heany, C. S.; J. Grant, T.; Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.. B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haans, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morissy, P; J. Murray, V P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O. Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Vallejo)—D. Bresnahan, C D; P. Kelly, P; J. Moran, V P. T. Welch, R S; J. Kennedy, F S; J. Goar, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Petit, C D; J. Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C D; J. Johnson, V P; D. Coakley, R S; J. J. Conmy, F S; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P; P. H. Murphy, V P; J. Fitzpatrick, R S; J. Donovan, F S; T. Clarke, T.

NEVADA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Truckee)—J. Creed, C D; M. Mahon, P; M. Guy, R S; H. Quinn, F S; M. M. Mahon, T.

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Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

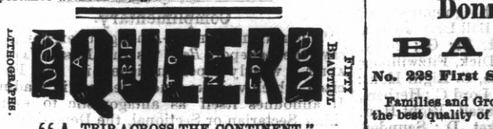
Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T. C. Maher, President; C J Barron, T.; W. Cotter, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G, S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T.

Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.



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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.
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Martin & Co.,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Framing and Re-Gilding Done at Lowest Prices.
Goods will be sold on weekly installments, if required. mh9-tf

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All kinds of Coal and Wood constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.
Bellingham Bay, Mount Diablo, West Hartley, Coos Bay, Sydney and Hard Coal, Coke and Charcoal delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my24-tf

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OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.
Through by Daylight!
THE STEAMER

S. M. WHIPPLE,
BRADBURY.....Master
Will, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET WHARF, San Francisco
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
At half-past ten o'clock A. M.
Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M., sharp, touching as Benicia, Rio Vista and Collinsville.

Fare	$1 00
Freight, per ton	$1 50
Meals	50
Berths	50

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street Wharf, San Francisco,
EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
At 7¾ o'clock A. M.,
For Antioch, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pittsburg.
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E. K. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.
For further particulars inquire on board of the Boat, or to S. E. HERRICK, Agent, 126 Clay street, San Francisco.
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THE STEAMER
S. M. WHIPPLE
Has been thoroughly overhauled, and the owners are now ready to negotiate with societies or parties wishing to charter her for Sunday Excursions.
For particulars, apply on board, or of
S. E. HERRICK, Agent,
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The Favorite and Fast Sailing
STEAMER
MARE **ISLAND,**
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The Combination of talent in this New and Elegant Establishment is superior to any in the State. All of the Latest Styles in the Photographic Art, beside many New and Original Novelties are here introduced.
Equestrian Photographs and Pictorial Photographs can be had at this Gallery only. The attention of Visitors is called to these New and Novel Designs, which cannot be seen at any other Gallery.
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No. 12 Montgomery Street, near Market San Francisco. jy4-tf

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SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT OF New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
Manila Rope, all Sizes.
Tarred Manila Rope.
Hay Rope.
Whale Line, etc. etc.
TUBBS & CO.,
611 and 613 FRONT STREET
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R. LEHMAN AND COMPANY.
(*Successor to* C. BORCHARD.)
Have recieved a Diploma from the Mechanics Fair 1871, at San Francisco.
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS.
No. 403 Davis Street, between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco, Manufacture all kinds of Candies from the Best Materials, and will sell at least as low as any other House in the trade. ☞ Goods warranted to keep in any climate. Country orders promptly attended to.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Also a large assortment of Nuts. jy4-tf

NOTICE.
PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING ROOMS AND board in the new frame building corner of Fifth and Market streets, can do so by applying at 611 Folsom street, bet. Second and Third, as the house will be open from May 1st. m29-tf MRS. H. HANNAH.

For a Short Time Only.
$10,000—To any person able to equal MADAME SCHWŒRER, Clairvoyant and Professor of Great Mysteries. She cures all sickness or no charge. Consultation given on all affairs. Talismans for love, prosperity, family unhappiness. Also, see your intended. Fee, 50 cents up. Corner Folsom nd Seventh Streets, (over fruit store) San Francisco jy4-tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

OUR PAPER.

Wanted, Immediately,

The Friends of Ireland, and the Friends of Universal Freedom, to subscribe for

"THE IRISH NATIONALIST,"

The antagonist of everything Sectarian or Sectional, the Denouncer of Humbug and Fraud, the Foe to Monarchy and Tyranny, the Friend of Republicanism and Free Institutions, the Champion of IRISH RIGHTS and the Rights of Humanity.

To make this Journal what it can become—a credit to the people for whom it is written—EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE is needed. Therefore, send in your Subscriptions and Advertisements at once, and make your friends do likewise, to No. 5 Post street.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co.
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ Through pressure on our space, we have had to lay over some articles and abridge others. Several communications crowded out. We have no remedy for this except to enlarge our paper, which we intend to do before we're much older.

RATTIGAN:—The speech which P. J. Smyth delivered at the Mitchell demonstration "twenty golden years ago" will be re-published next week.

J. O'S., Lake Co:—Offices over crowded, wages low; little better elsewhere. No change advisable if present position be at all tolerable.

MR. PAUL'S letter and remittance received. Kindness appreciated.

M. B., 94 Patrick street:—Letter received; a practical answer to it soon.

M. M., Oswego:—Very soon.

TESTIMONIAL TO MISS McMANUS.

Two weeks ago we apprised our readers that it was a duty incumbent on them to tender to this lady such a substantial and appropriate testimonial as might unmistakably symbolize their respect and esteem for the sister of the patriot, Terence Bellew McManus, who dared all and lost all in the gallant though vain attempt to free his native land. It is not necessary to tell any but the very young that, in '48, he abandoned a position of wealth and influence, a position which he never regained, and at the call to arms, when the fires of revolution were blazing all over Europe, and thrones were toppling down, and when there seemed a chance for Ireland, he hesitated not, but closed his ledgers and flew to the hills of Tipperary.

"When I met him," said Thomas F. Meagher, in a glowing eulogy on his manliness, "he gave me his left hand. His right held a rifle." Now this is the kind of a man we want, a man whose right hand fits a rifle and whose heart leads him to seek the combat. Ireland will be freed by such men, or it will remain for ever tenslaved. If we want the right kind of men to come to our side, we must give them practical assurance that, if in the discharge of their duty to Ireland they fall into the hands of the enemy, if they be immured in dungeons vile or castles strong, if they be borne in chains aboard the convict ship to the antipodes, even if they have to tread the scaffold high, or bend their necks for the headman's stroke, they need not fear that those nearest to them and dearest shall ever miss the grasp of a friendly hand or the protection of a friendly arm. When McManus was dying here, an exile, thousands of miles away from the land he loved, it scarcely occurred to his thoughts that his remains should at last repose in Irish earth, or that a dozen years thereafter his countrymen should take counsel together how best to bestow a testimonial of esteem and fraternal affection on his sister. But so it is. The committee of which we spoke two weeks ago, has been formed, and it comprises many of the most worthy and patriotic Irishmen of San Francisco, as will be evident when their names shall be published, which we expect will be the case in our next week's issue. The arrangements for giving eclat and success to this undertaking are not altogether complete; but, from the unanimity and spirit with which it has been taken up, we are certain it will be alike creditable to the Irishmen of San Francisco, and gratifying to Miss McManus, as showing how numerous are her friends, and how ready they are to help her out in her struggle for what is justly her own. The first point aimed at by the Committee was to add to its numbers such weight as would command the respect even of those who are combined together to oppose the claims which Miss McManus urges as the heir of her brother; the next was to give to the Testimonial such a character that the sensibility of the lady might not be wounded, but rather that she should feel a pride in receiving it. As a step which would lead to something practical and immediate, it was decided that an artist of eminent merit should paint the picture of the deceased patriot, and that this picture should be disposed of at a prize-drawing. We are confident that thousands of tickets for this drawing will find ready purchasers, and that the sum thereby netted will enable the Committee to present Miss McManus with a suitable Testimonial.

Meetings in furtherance of this object are held every Monday evening, at 9 P. M., in Irish Confederation Hall; but though the members of the Confederation as well as Nationalists generally take a deep interest in the success of the undertaking, the great majority of the Committee have no connection whatever with that body. All Irish societies, and indeed all Irishmen who honor the memory of the patriotic dead, or the worth of the living, will give a helping hand where it is needed. The meeting on Monday evening next will be one of more than usual interest, as a letter from Miss McManus and other communications will be read, and a final organization effected. A large attendance is expected of gentlemen who are not Confederates. This Testimonial in short must be such as will show Miss McManus that she is among brothers, and show also that the rich cannot defraud the poor with impunity.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Ninety-seven years ago there was assembled in Philadelphia as remarkable a body of men as perhaps the world has ever seen. They were the elected representatives and trusted guardians of the Insurgent Colonies of North America in a time of deadly peril. The boom of cannon was in their ears, and round about them were mingled the brave, the wavering and the timid. Before them was a foe whose ships whitened every sea, and whose ensanguined banner had waved triumphant over a thousand battle fields. Still those heroic men carried on their deliberations unmoved; they knew the danger, and perhaps to meet it; they knew the cost, and agreed to pay it; they looked into the past for light and guidance; they looked into the future, and there beheld countless millions swarming over this mighty continent; they gazed across the Atlantic, and felt that the eyes of all Christendom were upon them; they searched their own hearts for the courage of heroes, and prayed heaven for a blessing on the glorious cause of Right and Liberty; and then, by a supreme effort, at which earth may rejoice, they nobly dared to proclaim before heaven and man, that these United States were and of right ought to be, Free, Sovereign and Independent. The memory of that day shall never grow old. And fitly do the sons of fathers who bled at Freedom's shrine commemorate it year after year. Fitly, too, do the adopted citizens of the nation, the fugitives from whose limbs the shackles of Europe have fallen, rejoice when that day of glorious memories approaches. It is meet that then the song of joy, the cheering of freemen and the thunder of the nation's artillery should be sent up to heaven from every hamlet of the land covered by the Stars and Stripes, from every homestead between the pine woods of Maine and the borders of the ancient empire of the Montezumas, or between the Everglades of Florida and the rocky shores of that island which our former tyrant has so recently been compelled to restore to its rightful owner.

The Independence of the United States was accomplished by flashing swords and flaming rifles; and, therefore, the birthday of that Independence is most appropriately commemorated by the march of soldiers and the sheen of banners. The nation's anniversary is best celebrated by a military pageant, as typical of the American heroes of 1776. We are confident that in the celebration of the coming Fourth, San Francisco shall do itself honor.

So far as we can learn from the reports of the Grand Marshal, there will be fewer civic societies in the parade than on any former occasion. We scarcely regret this. These societies in column with military give somewhat of a bizarre aspect to the procession, though it might seem harsh to tell them to form a separate procession of their own. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Druids, Red Men, White Men, Knights of Pythias and many others, never fall into line on the Fourth—at least, where there is any military display—but no one on that account would question their devotion to the great principles of American liberty. Many of the Irish societies have hitherto paraded, though it was a work of superorogation for them to profess their attachment to American institutions. Last year the members of the Irish Benevolent Organizations finding themselves almost the only men not uniformed in the procession, resolved that this year they would celebrate the day in some other manner. They are now carrying that resolution out. The Ancient Order of Hibernians goes on a picnic, and the Irish-Americans having a hall of their own think it best to have a Grand Ball for themselves and their friends—something like this is true of others. The Bourke and Luby Club of the Irish Confederation joins in the procession; but such nationalists pledged to help in the establishment of Irish liberty may be regarded as soldiers in undress.

We have heard some hints thrown out about the effect of MR. Selleck's narrow-minded, bigoted speech and Dr. Stone's absurd anti-Irish "sermon;" but we attach no importance to either one or the other. Bigotry, fanaticism, absurdity and hatred are not characteristics of Americans. Selleck and Stone are not representatives of the great people of this great country, inasmuch as they properly represent only their own contemptible littleness.

CORK.

Irishmen are proverbially restless, combative and disloyal. In these vile habits, particularly the last, some are more deeply steeped than the rest. A general feeling indeed seems to pervade the tender bosoms of the respectable West Britishers and the Castle which they worship, that for perverse disloyalty, utter disregard of aristocracy, ingenious ability in conspiring, and cool determination in carrying their plans into effect, the palm of villainy must be awarded to the men of Cork. During the last few years we have heard a good deal of "Corkmen and New York men;" but while the latter seem subsiding, or at most only preparing for a Flag Presentation on the Fourth of July, the former astonish the authorities by an act of daring which the Telegraph man thinks of sufficient consequence to flash over the wires to San Francisco. Here is what he says:—Cork, June 25, "The Military Barracks in this city were broken into last night, and several stand of arms taken. The Telegraph wires have been cut between Bandon and Kinsale."

It is sorely bewildering to the British lovers of "law and order" to conjecture what shall be the next treasonable crime of the men of Rebel Cork.

CO-OPERATION.

There are ten thousand things which men singly are unable to effect, but which become easy of accomplishment when they combine together. Hence, the co-operative system came into existence. In some lines of business it has proved a success; in others, a failure. For some things it is fitted, for others it is not. In many trades it has been eminently successful; for instance, in the boot and shoe trade. The system, with modifications of course, is fitted as well for farmers as for tradesmen. If people would but see it, there are fewer lines of industry to which it can be applied with more advantage than agriculture. Everybody knows that to work a ranch with advantage, some capital is necessary. The necessary capital is often only attainable by two or more clubbing their means together, and supplementing it by their labor. This kind of partnership is common all over the State. It is usually put into effect by men who rent land, believing themselves too poor to purchase it. We think that by judicious combination, it is quite feasible for a number of men comparatively poor to become proprietors of land. We are clearly of opinion that if a number of farm laborers beginning without a dollar should form a co-operative association, the members of which would fund a portion of their savings, there would soon accumulate a sum which would enable them to purchase a tract on very favorable terms. We intend to return to this subject and give it further development.

If men are not to be cowed by difficulties they will succeed. To illustrate this, let us give a case of which we have personal knowledge. Out of the multitude flung penniless on American shores after the famine years, were sixteen men who were glad to get work on the shores of Lake Ontario at seven bits a day—even out of that they saved a little. A portion of the Van Buren estate was put into the market, the smallest quantity for sale being a section. Not one of the sixteen had perhaps a hundred dollars, but they clubbed together and paid the first instalment. They worked outside every day they could get it, and on idle days each man cleared a little space on his forty acres. By and by, in went a bushel of corn. A little after that a shantee made its appearance. In short, the section was a wilderness in '49, a rough settlement in '59, and a cosy farming district with happy homes and well-stocked barns in '69.

If needs be, go and do likewise.

Here is something for our Irish-American organizations to take hold of.

IRISH "FREEDOM."

After the recent renewal by act of Parliament of the atrocious Coercion Act to which we have more than once referred to in the columns of the IRISH NATIONALIST, the Literary Committee of the Home Rule Association thought the occasion opportune for bringing home in a striking manner to the minds of the people the exact position which they occupied, and the amount of freedom left them by the great and glorious "Constitution" of the British Empire. They hit on the happy expedient of comparing the Irishman's lot with that of the negro, and of asserting that the negro's is the better. Tens of thousands of large posters were printed and affixed to the dead walls of every city, town and village in the land, telling the miserable story. In the centre is a well-executed woodcut of a negro slave, his knee to earth and his face to heaven, lifting his manacled hands to the nations with a piteous appeal. Through the courtesy of Mr. Webb, one of these large posters has been sent to this office. The negro with chains on his limbs is there for all to see; below it is the scathing address which follows:

OH! IRISHMEN!

Oh, happy Negro, much more than that! You are now the superior of Irishmen according to British Law!

Those chains are no longer on your hands! YOU ARE NOW FREE! There is no "Coercion Act" OVER YOU!

Negroes in America may freely walk God's earth at any hour of the day or night.

Irishmen in Ireland, if found out of doors after sun-down, may be seized and dragged to prison without offence or crime!

Negroes in Alabama cannot be arrested without legal warrant.

Irishmen in Westmeath may be seized and imprisoned without accusation or process of law!

A Negro newspaper in Carolina may defend the Negro race without interference, save by prosecution before a jury.

An Irish newspaper in Ireland can be seized and suppressed without trial by jury or by judge if it anger the police or their masters!

Negroes in America can have or can carry arms, if they require them.

Irishmen in Ireland are forbidden to possess arms, unless by leave of the police, and cast into prison for the "crime" of possessing a percussion cap.

The log cabin of the Negro in Louisiana cannot be violated at night, unless to arrest a criminal.

The cot of the Irish peasant may be entered by the police at any hour of the night, and his wife and daughter dragged naked from beneath the bed clothes, before the immodest gaze and taunting jibe of policemen pretending to search for arms!

Oh Negroes! thank your God you are not Irishmen, under English Law!

Oh Irishmen! ponder on these shameful and degrading facts!

Here are the names of the Irish Members who voted to impose on you such ignominy and bondage: Agar-Ellis, Hon; Ball Lr.; Bruen, Henry; Cole, Col.; Colthurst, Sir G.; Corry, Captain; Crichton, Viscount; Dick, Fitzwilliam; Fitzgerald, Lord O.; Fortescue, C. Right Hon.; Forde, Lieut-Col.; Hamilton, Lord C.; Herbert, H., Kerry; Lewis, C. E.; Monsell, Right Hon. W.; O'Donoghue, The; Plunket, D.; Saunderson, Edward; Shirley, S.; Taylor, Col.; Trevor, Lord Arthur; Trench, Mejor; Vandeleur, Col.; Verner, E. Wingfield.

The following Irish "liberal" Members were at hand, but refused to give a vote to save you! Blennerhasset, Sir R., Galway; Cogan, W. H. F., Kildare; Corrigan, Sir D., Dublin; Ennis, John J., Athlone; Gavin, Major, Limerick; Greville, Hon. Capt., Westmeath; Guest Montague, Youghal; Heron, D. C., Tipperary; O'Reilly-Dease, M., Louth; O'Reilly Myles W., Lonford; Osbourne, Ralph Bernal, Waterford. Irishman! Remember! Remember! Remember!

CORRESPONDENCE.

English Supremacy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25. June, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Can you lend me the loan of a dozen lines, just to ask this little question; to wit, aint we, the high and mighty citizens of the United States, the most consistent people on the face of this round earth? Wasn't Solomon a simpleton compared with the least of our law-givers, whether the laws they make affect our sand-hill city or the nation at large? And when anything is to be done, can anybody out of America do it as we can? Who but us could find gold in California, and when found, who could build such a Mint in which to coin it? You may say it isn't finished yet; but finished it will be, by thunder, if earthquakes do but respect the corner of Fifth and Mission streets. We defy the earthquake itself, and we do so by the grey powers of granite. Our powder shivered the cliffs of Rockland, and the pieces came down to San Francisco. The stone-cutters went to work, down went the treasure vaults, and up went the basement story of the new mint. Everybody said it was good, the big wigs thought it too good, and therefore cast about for some material inferior to the first-class granite of Rockland. They muttered not a little about the hardness of the stone, and the expense of dressing it. They, therefore, thought something softer should be got. The weather might mottle and discolor it; but, no matter, free-stone was the thing for the upper stories. Now, where was this porous ill-looking article to be quarried? And as lately we can do nothing without "puttiug up a job," and as cows far off have long horns, it was decided that the free-stone should come all the way from British Columbia! Some cried out that a better as well as a cheaper article could be had in California, but their cries were howled down. That is why there is a marked contrast between the lower and upper stories of our Mint. I'd rather think of mint in connection with juleps than let my thoughts turn to that little arrangement. It is, of course, cosmopolitan to regard the whole world as your country, and to be above such petty feelings as giving the U. S. a preference. If we are not patriotic, we are charitable. We are all, every mother's son of us, in love with the flag that braved a thousand years, even though it covered ten hundred thousand crimes; and will go an unlimited distance out of our way to bow down before it. Who ssys we are not free from British power—free in action, speech and thought. Who says we have not flung off the British yoke? Who says that San Francisco is not a thoroughly American city? Who says the "blarsted" British have any influence here? Who says they will get a preference?

I was asking these questions lately in a tone implying that no answer could be given, when the hotel waiter brought me a slip of paper on which was pencilled, "You'll find out to-morrow." I waited. Next day I received the following letter:—

"OFFICE OF GOVERMENT WORKS,
FORT POINT, S. F.,
Tuesday.

MR. BOASTER: I say so—*I*, John Burnblack, late of Dover, England, and also of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria's Australian colonies, say so. *I* say that we have as much or more influence here than you have. You are still subjects of England in thought and speech, if not action. You have only quarter flung off what you are pleased to call the British yoke. We, the British, rule you almost as much as before your Fourth of July proclamation in 1776, and you pay us trtbute in a ten-fold greater degree than you did then. San Francisco is more English than American, as you can find out by looking over the sales of manufactured products.

I, myself, am a living illustration of our supremacy. You talk a good deal about your wonderful institutions; about West Point, for example. You assert that its engineers are the peers of any in the world. And yet, out of them all, you could not find one competent to superintend the construction of the present Harbor Defences of San Francisco. Permit me to inform you that it is I, John Burnblack of Dover, who am superintendent of the aforesaid works; and furthermore, that—as I never did, nor never will condescend to become a United States citizen—I will stand no nonsense about the stars and stripes and all that sort of thing among the men whom I choose to employ. I have discharged more than one of them, old soldiers too—Bernard Murray, for instance—for that offense already. I might say much more; but this alone should be enough to enable you to realize your true position, and to prevent you from ever boasting more.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BURNBLACK.

Well, sir, after reading this lion and unicorn letter, I felt a kind of cheap. I took up the morning papers to keep me from thinking, and the first item my eyes lit on was the foundation of the new *Anglo*-American bank. Now, Mr. Editor, is there any reason why we should not consider San Francisco an Anglo-American city? Answer that, please, and oblige

DAVID THORNY.

NOTE.—Instead of answering that query, we mildly remark that we have given our correspondent space for the dozen lines he wanted, and we have no room for a reply. Will David now count the lines, and tell us how many he takes for a dozen?—ED. I. N.

Complimentary.

"IRISH NATIONALIST.—Among our exchanges," says the Lakeport *Bee*, "is the IRISH NATIONALIST, a weekly paper published in San Francisco, which we take much pleasure in reading. It announes itself as antagonistic to everything Sectarian or Sectional, the Denouncer of Humbug and Fraud, the foe to Monarchy and Tyranny, the friend of Republicanism and Free Institutions, the Champion of Irish Rights and the Rights of Humanity. The NATIONALIST has a good field for success on this Coast, and if it sticks to its text honestly and earnestly it will find many friends and supporters."

We can assure our live Contemporary that we *do* mean what we say, and that we cannot afford to stultify ourselves by any departure from the explicit principles which we have laid down for our guidance.

PRACTICAL.

About Coolie labor, and all that, let us put our trust in ourselves, and not in Supervisors, State Legislators or Congressmen, *They* will talk; let *us* act. It is not worth a cent to us whether the Chinese have a queue or not, whether they take five hundred feet of air or not, whether their bones rot here or the other side of the Pacific. What concerns us is to limit their number, diminish it if we can; at least render its increase impossible. Let us cease our hypocritical cry about the inundation of the Chinese so long as we wear their slippers, smoke their cigars, and send them our linen to wash. Let us begin at the right end if we mean to succeed. Now, the way to succeed is clearly this, — do not employ the Chinese, either altogether or in part, either for a year or for an hour. Let them go their ways in peace; but do not howl about their staying, if you yourself contribute to give them a better living here than they could get elsewhere. Next, patronize no man who employs Chinese. Purchase no article in the manufacture of which the Chinese had a part. And, if men choose to take a part in politics, vote for no man who hires a Chinese servant. If our anti-coolie men are thoroughly in earnest, and not most of them getting up a cry of "fire" to distract honest folks from watching their political thievery, they will act thus, and at once. If they do, the Chinese problem will be on a fair way to solution.

UNITED STATES.

The emotional insanity murderer, Joseph Fore, has been at his bloody work again. This time *a la Modoc*, he simply tried to cut his wife to pieces with a hatchet. In consequence, however, of the bluntness of the instrument, and the extent of chignon worn by Mrs. Fore, the injuries inflicted are not serious. The question now is as in the case of Captain Jack, what shall be done with him? When defended by Normile he was let loose on society; should he now be prosecuted by our present Circuit Attorney, the result would be the same, and we should have a dangerous and murderous lunatic once more let loose on society.

Robbery may be practiced extensively, cunningly, and for a lengthened period, but, in the long run, it is sure to be detected and punished. For more than a year past, J. S. Elwell. Special of the Postoffice Department in this city, assisted by Allen Pinkerton's detectives, has been engaged in hunting down and bringing to justice, two of the most cunning and successful mail robbers that have ever troubled the Department. After a long and patient search the rascals have at last been captured, and are now in the city prison of Chicago. They are booked for fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Things are still in chaos in Louisiana. In New Orleans the Hawkins vs. *Picayune* libel case, which has been going on for eight days before what is known as the Fourth District Court, terminated on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict for $15,000 for HAWKINS, and the Court immediately adjourned. Two of the jury went to the *Picayune* office and acknowledged they had been bribed — one received $125, the other an order for $500. The *Picayune* Company will apply for a new trial.

The Peace Commissioners sent among the Sioux Indians have faired better than Dr. Thomas or General Canby did among the Modocs. They brought back their scalps, but had been unable to pull the wool over the eyes of innocent Lo! The Sioux are among the most intelligent of the Indians on the plains, know their rights, and know also how to make themselves respected. They "talked" to the Commissioners, and proved themselves quite as good logicians.

AT Lawrence, Kansas, a few Sundays ago, while a minister was holding forth in a church, a crowd got up a cock-fight in the yard. The people who had congregated in the church went out to put a stop to the fight, but waited till the fight was over before objecting. The minister looked out of the widow at the crowd, and said, "We are all miserable sinners, which whipped?"

Joseph Perry, of New York, who pleaded guilty of perjury in the Jumel estate case, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison and a fine of ten dollars, on Wednesday last at Providence Rode Island.

A GEORGIA woman is credited with having raised a large family, though not out of her teens. It was her mother-in-law's family, and she did it with a keg of gunpowder planted in the cellar."

The Internationalists of New York ask for the establishment of a public labor bureau, whose duty it shall be to employ labor on public works without the invention of private capitalists.

Statements have recently been made that valuable papers relating to courts-martial, army frauds, etc., have been abstracted from the War Department at Washington.

John A. Kennedy, ex-superintendent of the New York police was interred on Tuesday last. The funeral cortege was large, as the deceased was widely respected.

The Great Eastern has laid 1,050 miles of cable.

PENNSYLVANIA has seventy-nine new iron works to be protected.

BURKE AND LUBY CLUB, I. C.

A special meeting of this club will be held on Monday evening next (June 30,) for the purpose of making final arrangements for participation in the Fourth of July celebration. All members are requested to be in attendance.

By Order THOMAS BIGGS, Pres.

SOLICITORS WANTED.

Good and experienced solicitors can find constant employment by applying at THIS OFFICE—Reference required.

CARRIER WANTED.

A good responsible man to take charge of a route on this paper wanted immediately. Apply at this office.

THOUSANDS of testimonials an be seen at the COUGH DROP and CANDY DEPOT, 828 Market street. Warranted to cure or money refunded. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A PROJECT is on foot to make the Industrial School *alumni* shake the farm dust off their feet and go aboard the *California*. A meeting has been held of the various City Boards concerned, or rather Senator Sargent held the meetings with them. The object of the meeting is to secure the flag-ship, *California* condemned as useless for further service in the Navy, as a training ship for boys whose destiny would otherwise be confinement in the Industrial School. Being full-rigged, the frigate would suit the purpose admirably. This is the use to which a few of the old three-deckers of England have been put on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Mersey, the Tay, and the Thames, and the results have proved highly encouraging.

THE building formerly known as Congress Hall, on Bush street, has been changed into a magnificent opera house by Mr. Gray, who has leased the property from Mr. Shiels of New York, and fitted it up in superb style at an immense cost with seats for a thousand—six hundred of which compose the dress circle. They are graded from the entrance to the orchestra so as to make the view from the back seats as good as that from the front. The chandaliers are of the latest and most elegant pattern, and the fresco work on the ceiling is unique and elaborate. A very talented company has been engaged, and we bespeak for them a hearty welcome.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE:—John McCullough, the first tragedian and first favorite on the Pacific Coast is going East accompanied by the best wishes and highest esteem of the thousands whom his histrionic performances have instructed and delighted. He gave, in a glorious manner, a Benefit to each of his leading actors before departing for his Eastern engagements, Lest, in his absence, he should be too much missed, he has brought Mr. Sothern, the inimitable "Lord Dundreary," to our city, who appears on Monday night, and is sure to have a long run and crowded houses.

STEALING JOSS HOUSE PARAPHERNALIA.—Several days ago the old Chinese Joss house on Mason street—erected in 1849—was entered by some Chinamen who carried off all the parsphernalia and Josses in the place. On Monday last Detective Jones found the articles in the Pacific warehouse, carefully boxed up and awaiting departure to China. The officers have information in their possession which will eventually lead to the detection of the thieves. Hoodlums are bad enough, but they have not yet got down far enough to think of stealing the gods of the "Haythin Chinee."

The Guardia de Juarez which was to escort the Haight Light cavalry to their picnic in the City Gardens on Sunday last didn't do it. The Juaristas thought they had not been treated with courtesy *bastante*, and the band they expected put in no appearance. The picnic in a small way came off, which was as much as the Light Haights could expect, at least for the present. The last formed company—the Guardia de Lerdo—named in honor of the President of Mexico is going to get a costly silk flag from the Spanish-American ladies of San Jose.

Our friend Baltovin looks sharply after the Chinese, and more sharply yet after the parties who employ them. After patient investigation, he is of opinion that, in this city, there are at least 4,000 Mongolians employed by the working class alone. These 4,000 consist of laundry-men, slipper-makers, persons employed in boot and shoe factories, and other light employments. He gives the names of those who employ 2,037 Chinamen in the shoe trade, alone, and these we propose to publish.

THERE is no city in the world of equal population to San Francisco which has not yet drinking fountains. We are glad that at length the want is to some extent so be supplied. We hope that the Supervisors who propose a fountain on Jackson street, on the site of the old Health Office, will also provide for the erection of others throughout the city. Many a thirsty man would pass the bar-room by for the water fountain if the latter were placed at convenient distances. It is a better move towards temperance than the lecture or the prison.

SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE.—The members and friends of this benevolent Irish organization will celebrate their Sixth Annual Excursion and Picnic on to-morrow (Sunday). The scene of their festivities will be Badger's Park, one of the most delightful resorts on the Pacific. The committee of arrangements have taken all the steps necessary to make the occasion one of unmixed rejoicing.

ON Wednesday evening a Chinaman went into a grocery store on the corner of Montgomery and Vallejo streets, and shortly afterwards went out with two boxes of soap. He had forgotten the usual formality of paying for the goods, so the owner of the goods ran after him crying, "stop thief!" This induced the Chinaman to drop one of the boxes, but he held fast to the other and escaped.

DR. Pinchard, S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, has a new and curious Aparatus which, used in connection with his "Compound," is, he claims, able to deal with all heart and lung diseases. The hearts and lungs around here being all right, we have no need of any aparatus; but if others are affected, they might give the Doctor a trial.

It is rumored that Waite of Ohio, will be appointed Chief Justice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS on a liberal scale are being raised for the purpose of furnishing the 1st Reg't. N. G. C. with a new and improved rifle. The Mayor generously proposes to present them with a new stand of colors. Such encouragement is highly commendable, and an example which should be followed.

THE Fire which ocurred on Tuesday last at the corner of Eddy and Mason streets, and by which six houses and a large amount of property were destroyed, originated in a cigar stump carelessly flung on the wooden sidewalk,—a caution to smokers.

BURNSIDE & SCOTT have succeeded in making an agreement with the representatives of Australia and New Zealand for a new line of steamers from this port to those places. Great benefits to both parties are expected from this arrangement.

OUR friend Ryan, 134 Fourth street, whose wine and liquor establishment is deservedly popular, is entitled to an apology from us. We located him between Market and Mission, when we should have said, he is to be found between Minna and Howard streets.

THE dry goods store of M. J. Gavan & Co., 154, Third street, though not of monster dimensions, is doing a first-class business. Reason: courteous attention to purchasers, and good value for their money.

JOSEPH HARRINGTON, the artist, has completed a fine portrait in oil of the late Terence Bellew McManus. It will be disposed of for the benefit of Miss Isabella McManus, sister of the deceased,

NEXT Tuesday evening, the Ignatian Literary Society will discuss the question: "*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is inadequate to the present wants of the country."

THE Sarsfield Guard have entered a new complaint against C. Desmond for the recovery of their shakos, the first having been technically defective.

Immense Attraction and Unexpected Enthusiasm.

Wednesday of last week beheld moving in long array through the principal streets of San Francisco, and followed by admiring thousands, such a gorgeous cavalcade and such a varied display of animals and curiosities as this city has never before beheld. The exhibition consisted of the MENAGERIE CIRCUS OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS COMPANY. Their numerous attendants moved in stately procession to the spacious grounds on Jackson street, near Montgomery, and with the utmost dispatch made their arrangements for delighting the public. Since that time the two splendid spacious pavilions which have been erected are daily and nightly crowded with audiences that show by the enthusiasm of their applause how exalted is their opinion.

Through the courtesy of the agent, Mr. Hayden, we were enabled to see the perfection of the arrangements, which excel anything of the kind ever before presented to the public of San Francisco. The vast arena capable of holding 3,000 persons, is fitted up in admirable style, which provides for the comfort of the audience, and gives the interior an air of brilliancy not usual with circus tents. Another feature reflecting credit on the management is the splendid music provided. With such attendant perfections, a first-class performance was expected; and we were not disappointed. Mlle' Rosa, a beautiful lady of sixteen summers is a fearless and elegant rider, as also is young Leon whose feats show a degree of practice and training that are seldom equaled. Mr. John Reynolds as a clown keeps the house in roars of merriment. Olympian games on horse-back, combined with the challenge of Harry Cooke, who has a bet open of $5,000 against any person being able to perform as he does on horseback, render the chances of a competitor very small. The Maretta sisters go through a thrilling and sensational performance on the double trapeze in the most successful and graceful manner.

Prof J. L. Davis during an interlude introduces a lot of cunningly trained dogs, which deeply interest the young folks. The dancing horse Dagmar is exceedingly good, and the intelligent animal seems entirely under the control of its beautiful rider, Miss Kate Cooke. The MENAGERIE speaks for itself, with the growl of the Hyena, the roar of the Lion, and the immense dimensions of the fat woman and boy. Altogether the CIRCUS at present in this city is the most extensive and attractive that has ever visited the State, and will stand comparison with those of Europe, not even excepting Batty's or Pablo Fanque's.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—An article that will firmly mend Furniture, Crockery, Glasswase, Statuary, Meerschaum, Dolls, Toys, Leather, and all ordinary household articles likely to be broken, is as dispensable as it is valuable. These requisites are to be found in the well known GIANT CEMENT, which is put up in tin cans only. It invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Giant Cement Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post Office) San Francisco.

MARRIED.

McCARTHY—DORAN—On June 22, Timothy J. McCarthy to Annie Louise Doran.

BIRTHS.

MURPHY—In this city, June 21, to the wife of John J. Murphy, a daughter.

WALSH—In this city, June 22, the wife of James J. Walshe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOLLAND—In this city, June 21, Catherine, wife of John Holland, a resident of Auckland, and a native of the Parish of Kilmichael, county Cork, Ireland, aged 34 years.

BEARD—In this city, June 22, John Beard, a native of Ireland, aged 54 years.

KEELY—In this city, June 23, Mary B. Keeley, a native of the parish of Kiltomas, County Galway, Ireland, formerly of Medford, Mass, aged 40 years. [Boston Herald please copy.]

DROBAZ—In this city, June 24th, Annie, wife of Mattio Drobaz, a native of Baltimore, County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 32 years.

DALTON—In this city, June 24th, Margaret Cronnin, beloved wife of Michel Dalton, a native of Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 40 years. [New York, Limerick and Dublin papers, please copy.]

New Advertisements.

THE OLD NATIONAL GAMES OF IRELAND

SIXTH GRAND
ANNUAL EXCURSION
....OF THE....
SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE
Benevolent Association,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
BADGER'S GRAND CENTRAL PARK,
BROOKLYN,
On Sunday, June 29, 1873.

The Committee in charge of the day and field sports hereby respectfully invite their numerous friends and the public, by assuring them that the programme of various games and real amusement will be given, which will be a credit to our Asspciation, and a day of enjoyment for families and lovers of sport never equaled on any similar occasion before.

AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF
Costly and Valuable Prizes
Will be on hand to be competed for, and new features added to our usual programme. The grounds and beautiful scenery and lofty oaks, combined with the revival of our old National Games, will bring back to memory the olden times and happy days in our childhood.
No expense or pains will be spared on behalf of the society to carry out our advertised programme, and make this the crowning excursion of the season.
Games open to all competitors.
Dancing all day in the pavilion.
Boats leave at the usual hours.
A splendid band of twenty-four pieces will be engaged for the occasion. je 28 td

SHIEL'S OPERA HOURE.
BUSH STREET, ...(Opposite Alhambra Building.)
WILL OPEN JUNE 30, 1873.
With First-class Artists
Comedies,
Vaudevilles,
Comic Operas,
DRAMAS, PANTOMIMES, &c
Produced under the direction of
R. G. MARSH, ... Stage Manager.
This Temple of Momus
Has been erected with a view to the comfort and pleasure of the public in general, and has all the appurtenances and modern improvements of a first-class Theatre.
MR. A. M. GRAY, the builder, has spared no expense in its erection.
A Most Efficient Orchestra,
Under the direction of Mr. CORMAN.
je 28-tf

Tobin, Davisson, & Co.,
Importers of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH,
AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
Perfumery, Millinery Goods, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Hosiery, White Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, Linen Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, Yankee Notions, Etc. Etc. Etc.
Corner of Sutter and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. je 28-tf

J. J. REDMOND,
112 SIXTH STREET, (corner of Minna street)
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Fancy Goods, &c.
je 28-tf

MRS. S. MOORE,
Clairvoyant & Healing Medium
(OFFICE 32,) No. 11 SECOND STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. je 28-tf

Dr. J. B. Pinchard's
APPARATUS AND COMPOUND,
FOR the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung, Fever and Heart Diseases, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 A M to 12 M 2to 4 P M and 6 to 7 P M. References given. je 28-t,

New Advertisements.

Extraordinary
Inducements!
A COMPLETE
CLEARANCE
....OF....
J. J. O'BRIEN'S
Fine Stock of
DRY GOODS.

J. J. O'BRIEN, No. 606 Market street, respectfully informs his patrons, and the people of the Pacific Coast in general, that on account of other arrangaments (which will soon be made public), he is necessitated to dispose of the entire stock. And no matter what the sacrifice is to be, a "Complete Clearance" must be effected; consequently, all intending purchasers of Dry Goods will do well to call, see, and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

You Can Secure Big Bargains
This Time!

THE following are only a few of the thousands of bargains to be offered during this Great Sale.
7,000 yards Tasso Linen Suitings, 5 cents a yard
2,500 yards Striped Grenadines, 5 cents a yard.
10,500 yards French Corded Pique, 12½ cents a yard.
3,000 yards Empress Poplins, 15 cents a yard.
6,750 yards Fine Swiss Silk, 37½ cents a yard.
500 pieces French Poplins (50 and 60 cent quality,) to be sold at 25 cents a yard,

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH POPLINS, — ALL REDUCED 75 Per Cent.

Fine Broche Shawls, from $6 each.
Fine All Wool Striped Shawls, $1 50 upward.
Fine Ottoman Striped Shawls, $5 each.
Fine Black Cashmere Shawls, $2 50 each.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BEDSPREADS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
All Reduced 50 Per Cent.
Good Heavy All Wool Crash, 12 yards for $1.
Good Heavy Scotch Table Linen, 30 cents a yard.
All Linen Napkins, 50 cents a dozen.
Colored Linen Fruit Napkins, 60 cents a dozen.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR, CORSETS AND AFNCY GOODS, — ALL REDUCED 60 PER CENT.

500 dozen Misses' Rib'd Cotton Hose, 12½ cents a pair.
250 Men's Shirts, reduced to 75 cents each.
Ladies' Merino Vests, reduced to 75 cents each.

A few soiled lots of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Merino Shirts and Drawers
Will be cleared out at Merely Nominal Prices.

MOURNING GOODS,
AS WELL AS
BLACK DRESS GOODS
Of every description, will be sold astonishingly low during this great sale.

Remnants of these Goods almost Given Away. Remnants of Muslins, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Linens, Striped and Checked Nainsook, correspondingly low.

A call respectfully solicited. Store open from 7 30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. J. O'BRIEN,
606 Market Street,
near Montgomery.
je 28-tf

New Advertisements.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
Saturday Matinee, June 28th,
Last performance of McCloskey's new drama
Poverty Flat.
Admission to all parts of the House.....50 cents.
Saturday evening, June 28th,
WILL BE ACTED
Damon and Pythias
And the favorite burlesque of
POCAHONTAS.
Monday, June 30th.
Mr. Sothern.
CLOSE OF THE ENGAGEMENT
....OF THE....
GREAT
New York and New Orleans
ZOOLOGICAL AND EQUESTRIAN
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Captain McCafferty's Doings.

DONOVAN HOUSE, OMAHA, Neb.,
June 18th, 1873.

ED. IRISH NATIONALIST:—A few evenings since, a stranger—yet a friend, as the sequel will prove—arrived in our city and put up at the Donovan House for the night. After registering his name he adjourned to the dining-room, after which he returned to the office, examined the city directory, asked a few questions about the departure of the Western-bound trains, lit a cigar, and left the house. About an hour afterwards he returned, lit another cigar, and took a seat on the portico,

There was a certain reservedness about the stranger's deportment which attracted my attention from the first, and I felt a growing curiosity to learn something of his antecedents. With this in view, I took a seat near him, and for a few moments examined him closely. If I mistake not the following is a pretty fair outline of our hero. He appeared to be about thirty years of age; complexion dark; hair, eyebrows, moustache and imperial dark-brown; eyes of a dark, grayish cast; height about five feet nine or ten inches, and would weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds. He was well made, yet there was nothing of the ladies' man about his face. It was replete with masculine light—a light that will yet lead the vanguard of progession.

As he showed no disposition to notice my presence, I finally concluded to break the silence, and the following is the result:—

Interrogator—"A lovely night, sir?"

Stranger—"Yes, sir; 'tis a beautiful night."

Int.—"I think, perhaps, our hot weather will set in at once."

Str.—"If it does, I fear it will send many to the bone-yard."

Int.—"Are you a resident of Omaha, sir?"

Str.—"No; I'm a rambler."

Int.—"From the East?"

Str.—"Yes."

Int.—"Are you a man of family?"

Str.—"Family, sir, what do you mean?"

Int.—"Have you a wife?"

Str. (rather gruffly)—"No, sir! (milder and with a comical expression) I am not, nor am I ever likely to be annoyed with one of your walking band-boxes!"

Int.—"That's strange, for marriageable ladies are numerous; and, by the way, they are not all 'walking band-boxes.'"

Str. (rather sad)—"Well, perhaps, they are not; but, what is still more strange, as numerous as the ladies may be, I have never had the honor of becoming personally acquainted with any member of their fraternity."

Int.—"You astonish me sir; were you then never in love?"

Str. (blushing)—"In love—"

Int,—"Yes, in love?"

Str. (quite confused)—"It's nonsense, sir! (bolts from the subject) do you hang out here?"

Int.—"My family reside here."

Str.—"What is the present population of Omaha?"

Int.—"About twenty thousand."

Str.—"What is the foreign population?"

Int.—"Five or six thousand."

Str.—"Are there many Scotch and Irish?"

Int.—"About three thousand."

Str.—"The Irish people make very good citizens do they not?"

Int.—"Some of them; they are a strange people."

Str.—"Yes, they are; and I am beginning to regard them as the most eccentric and inconsistent race of beings on the face of the earth."

Int.—"How so?"

Str.—"Well, you see, in the first place, they are an enslaved people longing for freedom, yet too effeminate to be free; secondly, they claim to be Christians, yet use more profane language and drink more 'kill me at forty-five rods' than any other race of people on this continent."

Int.—"I see sir, you are no friend of the Irish."

Str.—"Indeed! (then rising abruptly from his seat, he looked down on me. A peculiar smile, which I now understood, played around his lips, and then in a low voice, said) "Well, perhaps, I am not; who knows? but, in the words of the poet—

'Blame when you must, be candid when you can,
And be each critic, the good-natured man.'"

Thus ended our interview, one which I shall never forget. The stranger took the morning train for the West. Where he may be to-night is a question asked by many worthy people.

About the middle of the next afternoon our very accommodating proprietor, Mr. M. Donovan, handed us a letter which was found in the stranger's room. After reading it over once or twice we were then satisfied that the American Irish exile, Capt. McCafferty, had paid us a visit, and we knew him not. I shall not attempt to portray our feelings, Suffice it to say, we are of the opinion that the Captain will never have the satisfaction of playing that joke upon us the second time.

We finally concluded that you would like to receive a copy of the lost letter, for the benefit of the readers of your very valuable and instructive paper, and we therefore furnish you with it. The Captain is reported to be not only one of the most sensitive and bashful men, but also one of the most mischievous jokers of his age. This may appear strange, nevertheless it is true; and the following letter will prove its author's wit, especially when all the unpleasant surroundings of a political convict's life are taken into consideration:

INFIRMARY, SEPARATE CELL No. 3,
PORTLAND CONVICT PRISON,
Jan. 13th, 1871.

"MY DEAR MADAM: Your letter of the 8th inst. was handed to me on the evening of the 12th. In reply, I have to inform you that my much honored and lamented father was a native of Donegal; and, I believe, left his home for the United States when a boy, or rather, when emerging into manhood. As these facts do not agree with those in your letter, I am forced to conclude that we are not closely related—however, it is reasonable to suppose that we must have sprung from the same *root* (!); and, therefore, beg to remain, dear madam, yours, etc.,

JOHN MCCAFFERTY."

MRS. KEOUGH, 27 Donnybrook road, Co. Dublin.

That is how it is; more soon from

H. B.

The Spirit of the Age.

BY ALPHEUS GRAVES A.M., ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. S. F.

An acquaintance with human nature, proves that man is a social being. His necessities, his capacities, his impulses, all the characteristics that distinguish him as a superior being, compel him to seek the companionship of his fellowmen. In their fellowship he finds that happiness for which his high intellectual state has fitted him. He finds a place where alone he can fulfill his mission; where he can develop and strengthen the powers with which he is gifted, where he can acquire a knowledge of himself, and devote his energies to the noblest purpose. If man is a social being, society is his natural element, and is no more his own creation than the air he breathes. But like the atmosphere, society is subject to violation by the miasma of irreligion and by various other noxious innovations. What, then, is necessary for the purity and stability of society? For its security, society depends on the integrity, the morality, the enlightenment of its members; for its happiness, on just government; for its true progress on energy, magnanimity and fidelity to noble impulses; and for its perpetuity, on generosity and conscientiousness. What will secure such a happy state of society? Civil law? The society of Rome was in a deplorable condition when she was most noted for her jurisprudence. To-day, we see in Europe and America, perhaps, the most admirable civil codes that have ever existed, and still society is suffering from destructive influences. Then, something more than just laws is necessary to secure society against the evils that afflict her. To remove these evils, we must appeal, not only to the majesty and sanctity of the law, but also to the heart of man, wherein is engraven the natural law, which is the fundamental principle of all just law; and this can be done only by pointing out clearly to him, his dignity, destiny and duty. Christianity, alone can do this effectually. She inculcates sublimity of thought, purity of heart, elevation of soul and nobleness of action Through her alone can men be understood. Through her alone can his relations to society be comprehended, She teaches him to give to Cæsar that which belongs to Cæsar, and to God what belongs to God, thus enjoining him to respect the natural and political rights of his fellowmen. Governments are but *civil contracts* and *are good just* in proportion as they are based upon the eternal principles of truth and justice. How are we to judge of a nation's conformity or non-conformity to these principles? In the same manner as we judge of individual character, by actions, by principles expressed, and by doctrines promulgated. If the conduct of the individual is commendable, we call him upright; if his actions indicte a total disregard of law, we call him wicked. The nation is a collection of individuals and the individual characters, taken collectively, indicate the character of the nation. Thus national character yields to influences as does the individual character; so that each successive age bears the impression of some distinctive spirit, denominated by many the Spirit of the Age. This spirit, as manifested by public opinion, is the barometer of public feeling, the voice of public conscience, the test of public morals, the proof of the conformity or non-conformity of the nation to the unchangable principles of just government. Let us apply our test: Are nations to-day in conformity to these principles? Is the cry of progress so lustily raised, consonant with man's natural or acquired rights? Does that nation conform to the fundamental principles of law, which violates public decency, the rights of conscience, individual convictions, and even the sanctity of contracts with heaven? Is private interest secondary to the common good? Let the test be applied. We see giant corporations, composed of men of brains and culture, guided by the most brilliant intellects, sacrifice the common good for their own personal aggrandisement. We see men sworn to protect the interests of the people, and handsomely paid for their services, betray the public trust, and substitute Self for the common weal. They legislate the public funds into their own pockets, they barter away the public domain, designed as the inheritance of generations yet unborn. An inordinate desire for wealth seems to actuate a certain class of men of all professions and employments. The accumulation of wealth is a laudable ambition, but never justifies an act incompatible with the public good. The man who has grown rich by honest industry, should feel proud of his achievment, but the villain who has amassed millions by fraudulent measures, should be compelled by an indignant and outraged people, to hide his head in shame. That such men are to be found in our own country, recent disclosures and investigations seem to indicate. What a sad contrast between the public men of to-day and the patriots who achieved our national independence, under the guidance of the Immortal Washington! Had the leaders of the Revolution been disposed to trifle with the rights of their countrymen, they would have submitted to British tyranny; but, thank God! these men were remarkable for their patriotism, virtue and valor. Self-interest was with them a secondary to the common good. They knew their rights, and pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to maintain them; and left them as a sacred heritage embodied in a Constitution so remarkable for wisdom, that if our government were administered in its proper spirit—that of our fore-fathers, it could not fail to surpass in dignity, in grandeur and permanency, the greatest powers the world has ever seen. The spirit of the Revolutionary age was devotion to country. The spirit of the present age is devotion to SELF. The men of '76 established a government which guardad the public interest; the men of to-day, are destroying that government through self-interest. This deviation from the path of rectitude is plainly visible in our blunted sensibilities; in the leniency with which crime is regarded, in the almost total absence of any moral principles, in the demoralising character of many of our institutions, in labor despised, in the disappearance of simplicity of manners and in the introduction of an Oriental luxury. The gratification of the senses brings with it a train of evils that penetrates and poisons every department of our social organism. While it begets avarice, it destroys morality, integrity and industry. Her conquests have been more numerous than all the victories achieved by the sword. Her victims take up arms against themselves, and destroy both vigor of mind and nobility of soul. She may cause society to wear a smooth and polished exterior, she may dazzle the spectator with magnificent displays, she may deceive the innocent with her wicked manners; but remove the veil, and you behold her wallowing in the most shocking sinks of depravity, the worst casts of immorality, and the blackest corruption. The votaries of pleasure applaud false science, and may contribute to the perfection of art when these flatter the passions; but what do they do for pure science, for virtue, for morality and religion? Nothing.t Self is their God, and there is no lack of magi to bend the knee before the degraded shrine with offerings of gold, frankincense and myrrh. The man of the the period is an idolater, and like Caligula, thinks himself both priest and God.

[Concluded in our next.]

Convent School Exhibition in Los Angeles.

[The following letter from our esteemed friend M. W., reached us last week; but, we regret, not in time for publication. The high rank of the school referred to, is not a secret to the educationists of San Francisco.]

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST: I desire to avail myself of a little space in your valuable paper, for the purpose of giving brief notice of the school exhibition of the Sisters of this city, which was the most pleasant and interesting we ever attended. It took place in the foliage-clad arbor adjoining the Convent of the Sisters. The picturesqueness of the lovely scene there presented can hardly be portrayed to the imaginaiton. It reminded the spectator of some of the enchanting scenes in the oriental clime of Lalla Rookh. The assemblage, composed principally of ladies elegantly dressed, faced the pupils who were seated on elevated benches. The happy faces there, were rendered still brighter by the white summer costumes of the children in the centre. Between the audience and the school was the platform or stage, flanked by a finely-toned piano, at which the accomplished Miss Kelly presided. Among the gentlemen present, we noticed many of our first citizens, as well as visitors from abroad. The parents of the young ladies, educated at the school, were present in goodly number, and, were justly proud of the triumphs of their daughters. The pupils evinced the highest order of care, culture and acquirements. It would indeed be difficult to over estimate the high standing of the pupils of the institution, judging from their efforts and success on this occasion. The essays, dialogues and music were all really and truly of a superior order, with the finish and originality which always mark the true culture. The Sisters have every reason to be proud of their labor and their zeal. Their school bids fair to compete successfully with the best educational institutions of the State. The building and grounds are beautifully located and afford the most delightful as well as the most healthy point in the State, in which to secure a good education.

M. W.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., 17th June, 1873.

The Pope's Crutch.

A very good anecdote is circulating at the Vatican. When the Pope assissted at Mass a few days ago, in his little private chapel, he was led thither by two members of his court. When about to leave the chapel he suddenly turned to one of the two and told him to hand him a crutch, telling them that they would find it in a certain place, which they did. Now, there is a tale of curious import attached to that crutch. Some years ago there was a young man in France named Guiran, who had a congenial affection in his left leg, so that his whole limb was bent up and could not be straightened.

His parents were, of course very much afflicted but the doctors could do nothing. A lady friend of the family, however, a very devout Catholic, had heard something of the extraordinary cures effected by the blessings of the Pope, and felt convinced that if she could get any article of apparel that had at any time been worn by his Holiness and apply that to the same limb some marvellous result would come from it.

She visited Rome and succeeded, in fact, in procuring a stocking that had been regularly worn by the Holy Father, and this she took to France, and had the afflicted young man wear it. The effect was miraculous. The crooked limb grew better, and in a short space of time the young man could walk as well as anybody else. Sometime afterwards the boy and his father came to Rome, bringing with them the crutch that the former had earlier worn. The Pope received them in a special audience. They told him all about the wonderful cure that had been effected by the wearing of the sanctified stocking. He listened good naturedly, and when they had finished said in his characteristic way: "This is indeed a strange thing. I wore that stocking for two long years, and it never did me any good."

This story comes from such a reliable source that I repeat it here. The fact of the cure having taken place in a remarkable manner is not to be doubted.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

THE REVENGE OF DONAL COMM.

[A LEGEND OF GLENGARIFF BY J. J. CALLANAN.]

[Concluded.]

That monk sprung forward from the bed,
Flung back his cowl and furious said,
"Monster, behold my promise free,
'Tis Donal Comm himself you see."
He started back with sudden cry,
And rais'd the lanthern; O that eye
And vengeful smile he knew too well;
For him not all the fiends of hell
With torture from their burning place,
Had half the horrors of that face.
One rush he made to gain the door,
'Twas vain, that monk stood there before.
He shouted loud, and sudden drew
A dagger which lay hid from view;
At Donal's breast one plunge he made;
That watchful arm threw off the blade—
But hark! what noise comes from below,
Surely that cry hath rous'd the foe;
They come, they come, with hurrying tramp
And clashing steel,—the fallen lamp,
That mountaineer snatch'd from the ground,
A moment glanc'd his prison round,
Heav'd quickly back a massy bar,
A narrow door-way flew ajar;
A moment cast the light's red glow
Upon the flood, far, far below;
"No flight is there," St. Leger cried,
Thou'rt mine,"—"Now, now, my murder'd bride."
He answer'd, and with furious bound
One arm had clasp'd his foeman round;
A moment with a giant's might,
He shook him o'er that dreadful height;
"Saxon! 'tis Eva gives this grave"
He said, and plung'd him in the wave.

One piercing shriek was heard, no more.
Up flash'd the billow dyed with gore,
When in they burst,—O where to fly!
He fixed his foot and strain'd his eye,
And o'er that deep and fearful tide
Sprang safely to the farther side.
Above they crowd in wild amaze,
And by the hurrying torches' blaze
They saw where fearlessly he stood,
And down, far tossed upon the flood
St. Leger's body; "quick to horse—
"Pursue the fiend with all your force,
"'Tis Donal Comm." Light held he then
Pursuit, while mountrin, wood, and glen
Before him lay;—a moment's space
He ran, and in th' appointed place
His courser found;—then as his hand
Drew from the copse his trusty brand,
"'Twas well I left thee here my blade,
"That search my purpose had betray'd;
"But here they come, now, my steed
"Son of the hills! exert thy speed."
He said, and on the moaning wind
Heard their faint foot-tramp die behind.

'Tis morning, and the purple light
On Noc-na-ve gleams coldly bright,
And from his heathery brow, the streams
Rush joyous in the kindling beams;
O'er hill, and wave, and forest red,
One wide blue sea of mist is spread;
Save where more brightly, deeply blue
Ivera's mountains met the view,
And falls the sun with mellower streak
On Sliav-na-goilas's giant peak.
Still as its dead, is now the breeze,
In Ard-na-mrahir's weeping trees,
So deep its silence, you might tell
Each plashing rain-drop as it fell;
Beneath its brow the waters wild
Are sleeping, like a weary child
That sinks from fretful fit to rest,
On its fond mother's peaceful breast.

On yonder grave cold lies the turf
Besprent with rain and ocean's surf,
So purely, freshly green,
And kneeling by that narrow bed,
With pallid cheek and drooping head,
A lonely form is seen.
Long kneels he there in speechless woe,
Silent as she who lies below
In her cold and silent room;
The trees hang motionless above,
There's not a breath of wind to move
The dripping eagle-plume;
Well might you know that man of grief
To be Ivera's widow'd chief.

He rose at last, and as he took
Of that dear spot his last sad look,
Convulsive trembled all his frame,
He strove to utter Eva's name;
Then wildly rushing to the shore,
Was never seen or heard of more.

NOTE.—Donal Comm escaped to Spain.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence, strong feelings and strong command over them. Now we all very often mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake, because he has his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is that he is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those that subdue him. And hence composure is often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant injury, and then reply calmly! That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we ever see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of a solid rock, mastering himself or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet restrain himself and forgive, those who are the strong men, and spiritual heroes.

IT is stated that an important conference of railroad magnates is now being held in New York, the result of which will likely be the formation of a trunk line from New York to the western terminus of the Union Pacific Road, and eventually to SanFrancisco. It is believed that Horace F. Clark, now President of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore Railroad, will be made President of the North Western, which will give the Vanderbilt family control of the trunk line across the continent.

A ST. PATRICK'S Benevolent Society has been organized at Buenos Ayres, South America.

Chinese Inner Life.

The private life of the Chinese is, especially at Pekin, so profound a mystery for Europeans that there is nothing left to interest them in the city except its architecture and ornamentation, which, though most curious and ingenious, does not appeal to any of the tastes or sentiments of the western people. There is always food for imagination in the contemplation of the outside of objects whose interior is "forbidden," and thus the traveller looks longingly at the enclosure of the sacred city, which he must never pass, and dreams of the treasures which it is said to contain—the golden columns, the silver mats, the furniture encrusted with fine pearls, but what he sees is a very rude case for such a jewel. As for the famous Mo-chan, a third rate pagoda in Siam is more splendid, externally, that the sacred dwelling of the Son of Heaven. At Pekin, external ornament or even decency, is not regarded as desirable. The city is sedulously divided into the noble and the military, the trading and the poor quarters, and in the former it is etiquette to conceal all curiosity concerning strangers. After a while the traveller learns to recognise the rank of the mandarins by the arrangement of the movable wheels on their carriages. the more "blue-button" or "red-button" a mandarin is, the farther the wheels are removed rfom the centre of the large machine. The Palaquine is a far easier vehicle than the jingling, jolting carriage, but the use of it is sedulously restricted to princes and ministers.

The middle-class and poor quarters of the town have something picturesque about them, in the midst of much which is horrible. They consist of one interminable winding street, with an impossible name, in which there are three hundred shops with scarlet boards hanging upon poles before them, covered with gilded inscriptions, and where only animation exists in Pekin. The motely scene is crowded with carts, palaquins, mules, coolies, Chinamen, buying and selling, talking about and examining all sorts of merchandise; myriads of children and old men pushing their way to the waste grounds near the walls, that they may proudly fly the kites whose cords they hold in their hands. Absurd as the notion of kite-flying as a national pastime seems, to us, it is interesting to learn to what a pitch of perfection the manufacture of the familiar toy has been carried. M. de Beauvoir says: "I have seen in many instances, a kite which becomes a flying dragon, a flying eagle, or a flying mandarin seven yards in circumfrence, lighted and given motion and gesture." They construct these wonderful things without tails, a peculiarity which implies extraordinary art, and so dexterously manage their equilibrium that they rise calmly, smoothly, without any of the jerks of our kite-flying, and float, glittering like stars, vertically above the head of the cord-holder. They fit a kind of Æolian aparatus to them, almost imperceptibly small, which imitates the song of birds or the voices of men, and, when the air is filled with kites, produces a tremendous noise; and they send "messengers" up the cords with an incomprehensible dexterity. Another singular musical invention deserves especial notice. They make tiny Æolian harps hardly heavier than soap-bubbles, but beautifully worked, and affix them to the tails of doves and pidgeons, fastening them to the two cenaral feathers; as the birds strike the air, it resounds through the harps, loudly or pathetically, according to the speed of their flight. Nor are these tiny triumphs of ingenuity merely mechanical inutilities, like so many Chinese curios; they serve to save the birds from the claws of the vultures which sweep in ominous flocks above the bastions.

Outside the trading quarter, commence the horrors of the ancient capital; and the unwary traveller, following the multitude, peacefully pursuing their way, entirely indifferent themselves, and unconscious that strangers may not be so enviably constituted, finds himself in the avenus of executions, which is simply the junction between two of the main thoroughfares. The whole aparatus of justice consists of a shed and a bench, in front of which, groupes of condemned criminals are ranged, whose heads the executioner strikes off, each with a blow of his sword. There is no ceremony, no guard, no solemnity; the people pass by unconcerned; and when the daily batch of victims has been dispatched a butcher takes the place of the executioner and exhibits joints of beef and mutton on the bench still wet with human blood. A little beyond this barbarously simple slaughter-house the decapitated heads are exposed in the open street, in wicker baskets, inserted into iron sockets. A slip of paper is attached to each of these ghastly heads, whose eyes and mouth are open, with the following inscription: "Justice has punished theft." Nor is this the worst. The heads are not buried after their exposure; removed from their baskets by the crowd of leprous and blind beggars, who assemble daily upon the famous "Bridge of Tears"—a fine antique structure of marble—they are salted and eaten! This one horrid fact alone should make us hope that Pekin may not live for the predicted century. The augmentarion of commerce, of late years, the gradual breaking of the barrier of exclusiveness, and the establishment of wise counselors about the young Emperor, lead us to hope that better days may be coming, and that Pekin may not be buried in its own dust, but may rise and shake it off. Revolutions such as that which is accomplishing itself in Japan, are happily infectious.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.—Show me a man that can quit the society of the young, and take pleasure in listening to the kindly voice of age; show us a man that is ever ready to pity and help the deformed; show us the man that covers the faults of others with a mantle of charity, show us a man that bows as politely and gives the street as freely to the poor sewing girl as to the millionair; who values virtue, not clothes, who shuns the company of such as congregate at public places to gaze at the fair sex, or make unkind remarks of a passing poor girl; show us a man who adores the libertine, who scorns the ridicular of his mother's sex, and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect due a woman, as a woman, in any condition or class—and you show us a true gentleman.

San Leandro has a town ordinance against selling liquor to drunkards, after notification not to do so by three citizens. Every city in the Union should do likewise.

A few days since a discharged soldier named John Lowery was shot and killed at Camp Halleck, Nevada, by M. C. Crosby. Cause not stated.

A grand excursion on St. John's Day, from Reno to Donner Lake, has been arranged for by the Reno Lodge of Free Masons.

A musical critic is said to be a *sound* judge.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Kelly, Henderson & Gilchrist

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Nos. 309 AND 311 FRONT STREET,

(Between Commercial and Sacramento Streets,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN KELLY, F. HENDERSON, JOHN GILCHRIST.

je 21-tf

M. RYAN'S SALOON,

134 FOURTH STREET,

Between Minnie and Mission.....SAN FRANCISCO.

A First-Class Table. Best Quality of Liquors, English and Irish Ale and Porter constantly on hand.

my24-tf

RIALTO SALOON,

47 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

H. WAFER, ... Proprietor.

P. McARDLE, ... Manager.

Wines and Liquors of Superior quality; Ales, Porter and Cigars. my 31-tf

JAMES DALY. H. WARD.

DALY & WARD,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors,

No. 311 Sacramento street, between Front and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO. my3-tf

JOHN COONEY,

Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWEL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my31tf

A. MICHAELSON,

EUREKA BREWERY,

No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom San Francisco. jy4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO

BALL and RACKET COURT,

846 HOWARD STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor

jy4-tf

P. J. McMahon,

....HOME AGAIN AT THE....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET.

my10-tf

P. F. Brady,

LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET,

And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple,) SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.

my17-tf

Highly Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

MANSFIELD'S AROMATIC WHISKY BITTERS.

No. 220 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fine Wines and Liquors in lots to suit.

my 31-tf M B HUGHES, Agent.

KENNEDY'S BITTERS,

NEBRASKA.

The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the United States. my10-tf

DONNELLY & KERR,

30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Wines and Liquors

OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

my17-tf

COURT EXCHANGE.

MURRAY & MURDOCK.....PROPRIETORS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines and Liquors Dunbar Alley, Rear of City Hall, San Francisco. fy2-t

JAMES. C. CARROLL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Cor. DUPONT & GEARY Sts., SAN FRANCISCO fje14-tf

A. GREENEBAUM,

(Successor to HERMAN HEUCK,)

No. 233 KEARNY ST., (3d Store South of Bush),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorrillard's Coarse Reapee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundy-foot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes. my 31-3m

Philadelphia Brewery,

JOHN WIELAND - - Proprietor

Second Street, Near Folsom, San Francisco. jy4-tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HUGH DOHERTY. E. B. BERMINGHAM.

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 321 Pacific Street,

Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Cor. Beale and Folsom Sts., San Francisco.

CORNELIUS MALONEY.....Proprietor

(Late of the Franklin House.)

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL HAS been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with due care to their destination.

A Library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengersto the Hotel free of charge. jy4-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor

(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

K Street Sacramento.

MARTIN & EISENMENGER, Proprietors.

Board per Week - - - - - $4,00
Board and Lodging per week, from $5,00 to $6,00
Meals, - - - - - - 25
Lodging, from - - - - - - 25 to 50

The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to all parts of the city. jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 and 229 Second Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per Week.....$3 50.
Six Meal Tickets for.....$1 00.
Board and Lodging per Week.....$4 00.
Single Rooms with Board (per week)..$4 50 to $5.

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,

Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf

City Hotel.

(Late NEW ST. CHARLES,)

First St., between Market and Mission, San Francisco.

Board and Lodging, per Day, - - $1.00
Board and Lodging per Week, - - $5.00

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES.

The Rooms are Furnished with Patent Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses, and are well arranged, either for families or single persons. Splendid accommodations for the traveling public. This Hotel is situated near all the Steamer Landings. Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge.

MICHAEL RAFERTY, - - Proprietor. jy4-tf

Empire Hotel,

311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET,

BET. BATTERY AND SANSOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE BATHS.

P. BEIRNE.....Proprietor ap19-tf

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT

OYSTER SALOON.

612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery.)

Open for some hours after the closing of Theatres. my 31-tf

EXTENSION HOUSE.

111 Jessie Street,

Between Second and New Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging (per week).....$5 00

mh29-tf MRS. CREIGHTON.

The Seal Rock House.

CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, - - - Proprietor.

This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jy4-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Board per week.....4 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodgings per Night.....25 and 50

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.

(Late of the Brooklyn House,) my24-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL, 227 AND 229 Second street. Board and Lodging from $4 to $5 per week; six meal tickets for $1. Conducted on temperance principles. jy4-tf

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

P. H. MORRISEY'S

Family Grocery Store

N. W. cor. Fifth and Tehama Sts.

Continues to supply Families with

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Wines and Liquors of the Best Quality constantly on hand.

The business continues to be conducted by Mr. P. H. LYDON, who does his best to give satisfaction to customers. my17-tf

P. M. TONER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.

No. 20, Occidental Market, (Sutter street side), San Francisco.

Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf

B. J. HEAVY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

No. 53 Everett street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on hand.

Goods delibered free of charge to any part of the city. mh9-tf

E. C. O'CONNELL,

....DEALER IN....

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS

OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

No. 409 Fourth Street, (Corner of Perry, SAN FRANCISCO. mh9-tf

Lennon & Kelly,

....DEALERS IN....

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco. mh9-tf

P. T. Flynn & Son.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

JOHN FINNEGAN,

VAN NESS AVENUE and HAYES ST., (South East cor.)

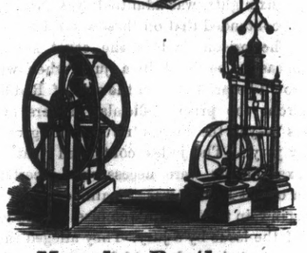
Keeps always on hand and for sale a Select Stock of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

At the lowest market prices. He keeps a Temperance Drink called KENTUCKY WINE that challenges competition. Call and judge for yourselves. je 7-tf

OUR SPECIALTIES

COFFEE, TEAS & SPICES



Murphy Brothers,

Nos. 759 & 761 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. ap19-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

George Cahill,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

902 Market Street,

ONE DOOR FROM STOCKTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, ap19-tf

MERCHANT TAILOR.

$6 00
$6 00
$6 00

Pants to Order..... $6.

M. SHORT,

No. 627 Commercial Street, San Francisco jy4-tf.

JAMES BELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 25 Second St., (Near Market,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done. my 31-tf

Joe Baloun & Julius Lambla,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 613 WASHINGTON STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

$6 PANTS.....BUSINESS SUITS, $30.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McKenna & Greany.,

Commission Merchants

.....AND DEALERS IN.....

HAY AND GRAIN.

West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-tf

D. Sweeney & Co.,

Cattle Commission Merchants,

Corner Tenth and Howard streets....SAN FRANCISCO.

Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. fy9-tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1873.

THE REDDIN TRIAL.

Daniel Reddin, the victim of the most fiendish cruelty in the prison pens of England, made application to the Court of Queen's Bench, London, for an order summoning a jury to try his torturers. The most damning charges were admited, and yet the Lord Chief Justice refused to let the case go before any twelve of her Majesty's lieges; and refused the motion with costs!!! *Our* Thomas Mooney, who appears to be very popular with the Anglo-Irish, publishes on the 7th inst. this portion of the story of the once hale but now paralyzed patriot:—

The subscribers to the Reddin Prosecution Fund will naturally wish to hear the result of the application for a criminal information filled by his lawyers in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, against Messrs, Burns and Wilson, doctors in Chatham and Millbank prisons, for torturing Daniel Reddin.

The criminal information was granted conditionally on the single affidavit of Reddin. The accused filed affidavits in answer, denying on oath several of the allegations of cruelty made by Reddin, admitting some of the acts, which Reddin described as "torture," but which they defined as "scientific tests," to ascertain if Reddin's complaint of paralysis was not feigned by him to escape hard labor. The whole case turned on the pivot of whether the "experiments" on poor Reddin were "scientific," "necessary," and "justifiable according to prison regulations." These phrases were bandied about for hours together, between the Court and Reddin's counsel, until one was sickened listening. The wheeling of the 500lb. of bricks was admitted; the falling from the scaffold from weakness was admitted: the confinement in the narrow cell, in which was an open water-closet, was admitted; the dragging him about the parade by two prisoners, and then by two warders, to compel him to walk, was admitted; the fastening of pieces of sheets to his legs, and dragging one foot before the other, in imitation of walking, was admitted; the application of blisters to the neck was admitted; the application of a magnetic battery to the back or spine while the part was, though healed, still tender, was admitted; the application of an *acui puncturing* instrument to his legs, sides, &c., was admitted; the prodding of the soles of his feet with a quill pen were admitted; the application of a *hot poker* to his inner thigh, to learn if he had any feeling in that region, was admitted; the application of the galvanic battery six times a day, while he was under low diet (viz., starvation) in the Infirmary for six days and six nights, was admitted; yet although Reddin's contended that on these several admissions of the prison doctors, the court should send the case to be tried by a jury, when witnesses could be produced on the side of Reddin to confront the prison officials, warders, and "nurses"—yet the judges refused to give a trial by jury!! The judes contended that all those experiments were necessary to ascertain whether or not Reddin was "malingering."

It was in vain that Reddin's counsel demanded a trial of the issue by a jury. They alleged that all Reddin had charged could be proved to the satisfaction of a *jury*; that thirty-three warders and nurses in those two prisons had been discharged who, during Reddin's imprisonment, were cognizant of the treatment he experienced. Not one of those discharged officers of the prison were brought to testify in support of the doctors. All those who had joined in affidavits, denying Reddin's allegations, were now officials of the prisons, while the discharged officers were not asked to testify.

Messrs. Matthews, Russell, and Shackleton Hallett severally presented to the Court, quoting authorities, that in the case of such conflicting testimony between Reddin and the prison doctors, the proper way was to send the case for trial to a jury. Mr. Shackleton Hallett ably contended that if science and prison rules required some tests to be administered to the prisoner, surely when those tests revealed to the officers that the man was afflcted with undoubted paralysis, any further experiments were cruel, and must be condemned as "torture." It appeared when he was declared, after most severe tests to be paralytic in one prison, that he was remoyrd to another prison, and there subjected again to a second series of "experiments," which, he would say, were a disgrace to the civilization of the present age.

All these arguments were continuously interrupted by the Chief Justice, who heard the Queen's Attorney-General with the most decorous patience, but became positively restless and contradictory every two minutes while Mr. Mathews told Reddin's story, and in this way the justice of England's judges shines forth again over the benighted and barbarous Irish.

THE AMERICAN EXODUS.—Every steamer arriving at Liverpool from America says the *Galway Vindicator* of June 4th is now crowded to its utmost capacity, and amongst the passengers last week there have been quite a number of persons well known in the world of art and literature. Amongst the week's arrivals are Miss Lydia Thompson and Miss Camille Dubois, Mdlle Aimee (said by American critics to be superior even to Schneider in Opera Bouffe), Mr. J. M. Bellew, Mark Twain, and Mr. J. D. Murphy; the latter an American theatrical manager, who is to arrange for and manage the amusement department of the great centennial celebration of American independence to be held in Pennsylvania in about three years time.

The Commanche women and children who had been held as prisoners of war at Fort Concho, Kansas, have been released.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EMIGRATION BY COLONIES.

It appears that the new plan of emigrating by colonies is getting into greater favor every day. Some small colonies have gone South from this city and other parts of the northern States, of whose fate nothing has been heard; some large colonies have gone west and have done remarkably well. Whole districts, almost counties, have been peopled by Germans direct from the old country. The Swedes have nearly an entire State to themselves. The Norwegians arrive every week in bodies, destined for some locality selected beforehand, where they find themselves living among their own people, and the hardy and frugal Northerners speedily become prosperous and thriving land-owners. Lastly, a new French settlement in the vicinity is projected, to be known as the new city of Strasburg. It is a misfortune, that, owing to misgovernment, divisions, and other numerous causes at home, there are none to direct the movements of the vast numbers of our country men who constantly arrive here, without any definite idea as to where they are to settle down or whether they shall betake themselves to farming or hang around the cities, where they in too many instances, become demoralized.—*American Gael.*

THE GALLANTRY OF ENGLISH JUSTICE.

The British magistrate sometimes does strange things by way of vindicating the dignity of the law, but never anything more strange than what we are informed he has recently done in Ascott, Oxfordshire. For some weeks past, we are told Ascott has been drifting every day deeper into the common current of contemporary English history in the matter of strikes, and that the noxious disease has been making its appearance among the farm laborers. To counteract its effects, one of the farmers in the district introduced laborers from a distance, and the offence, which came before the magistrate in question, was a charge against a number of women, wives of some Ascott laborers out of work, "for in that they did feloniously, &c.," endeavor to dissuade said laborers from working in the employment of the farmer who had engaged them. Not long, however, did the offending females escape the vengeance of British justice. In Ascott were, and perhaps still are, two justices shallower than even was Shallow himself, with the additional recommendation that they are Clergymen of the Church by law established. Before them the trembling women were driven in hot haste by a batch of the village policemen. The reverend justices, accordingly put on their severest look, for the culprits were miserably poor, belonging to the most wretched part of the population, besides being moreover, women, the wives of farm-laborers, and farm-laborers "out of work," and sentenced, in their most dignified manner, sixteen of them to hard labor, seven of them to ten and nine of them to seven days imprisonment. Some of them, it is reported, had infants at their breast. The clerical sense of justice, however, was too lofty to be moved by such mundane considerations. The women were taken to prison and confined during the term for which they had been sentenced. No legal offence was proved against them. They had, however, done something far more serious. A conspiracy on the part of farm-laborers' wive against the rights of capital, was something t, shake the magisterial mind to its foundations. Had they been guilty of infanticide, this clerical bench of justice could hardly have been more excited. it was an evidence of how deeply the leaven of revolution and disobedience had penetrated into the masses, whose only duty, hitherto, had been to suffer in peace and obey. The women were, therefore, sent to prison with "their infants at their breast." Such is English Justice, and such the Christianity of the nation which boasts of its missions and its Bible, of its moral superiority and its happy homes! Could the like occur in any other civilized counrry in the world?—*Dublin Irishman*, June 7th.

MARKET REPORT.

[From the Commercial Herald of June, 27th.]

WHEAT—Exports are free; offerings light; very little of the new crop yet brought in. No important purchases reported for the week. Small arrivals from Utah, the precursor of much to come, provided freights and price will admit of free shipments to this coast. Sales for the period under review, in lots, aggregate 1,000 tons at $1 62½@1 65; 500 tons, $1 70; and 500 tons choice, $1 75 ₱ ctl. Liverpool quotation, 11s 11d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d.

BARLEY—The harvest yield is at full average and of good quality, the market is very slack at present with a light demand. Brewing, the market closing very quiet within the range of $1 25@1 35 ₱ ctl, as extremes.

OATS—The market is dull and the demand light, with small sales within the range of $1 75@1 90.

WOOL—There are few holders yet asking 24c for favorite clips. We quote the best Northern fleece, 22@23c; average clip, 18@19c; medium, 16@18c; burry and dirty nominal 10@12½c.

HAY—The market is well supplied with both new and old. This year's crop is large and of superior quality. Small cargo sales made daily within the range of $8@14.

POTATOES—The stock and entire supply of Humboldts is well concentrated and jobbing at $1 75. New are more plentiful, selling at $1 50@1 75.

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful and cheap, selling by the quarter at 3@6c. Calves plenty, 5@7c. Mutton 4@5c. Lambs, 7c. Hogs on foot are scarce, prices 5@7½c for live, and dressed, 9@10c, the latter price for small.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts of Butter are quite liberal, and prices lower—say 27@30c for good extra choice; fair, 22@25c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is an increased and increasing demand for Dundee goods, both in the piece and for hand-sewed bags. The low prices ruling for grain sacks and the unexpected large crop of cereals are the occasion for considerable inquiry as to the adequate supply required for sacking the wheat, barley, and oats now being harvested. Considerable purchases of grain sacks, 22x36, standard size Gilroys, have been made recently at 14½@14¾c, and other sizes in like proportion. The concessions in price recently submitted to resulted in sales to some extent of 40-inch burlaps at 10¾@10¾c; 46-inch, 11⅜@11¾c.

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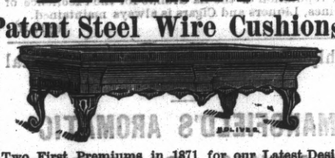

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